CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS

are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.

MANY AWARDS

GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.

F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,093—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.L. SHANNON	4120	900	R. Crewes	30th June.
† ASSAM	3260	600	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th "
SIAM	3260	600	H. T. Weigheil	21st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th "
† ASSAM	3260	600	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "
† SIAM	3260	600	H. T. Weigheil	18th "
B.L. RYDARPEE	3956	450	E. Gordon	25th "
† ASSAM	3260	600	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
† SIAM	3260	600	H. T. Weigheil	15th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

9th August. 12th July. 23rd August. 26th July. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July 1893.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,578	600	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,807	300	9th July 1893.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Aug. "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 22, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTFIT & PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 28th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,460 tons, on the 2nd July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Guarch, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,951 tons, on the 29th June, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,534 tons, on the 7th July, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th June, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE. 25th July, 22nd Aug. and 20th September.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 10th July.

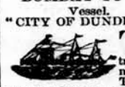
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 27th, 1893.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF DUNDEE"	E. Halley	3190	5th July.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships, Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21th June, 1893.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 659 tons CAST IRON PIPES, for the Oomdah Saugor Water Works, as follows :—

	Tons.
963—C. I. Pipes 12" diatr. 12 ft. length, about	430
871—C. I. Pipes 10" diatr. 9 ft. length, "	224
66—C. I. Pipes 4" diatr. 6 ft. length, "	5

The Pipes to be of the kind known at "Socket and Spigot" according to the above lengths from the bottom of Socket to top of Spigot. Ends to be turned and bored with the ordinary percentage of pipes with plain ends.

The Pipes to be delivered free at the Hyderabad Railway Station within a period agreed upon from date of signing the contract.

Detailed Specification can be had on application to the undersigned.

All Tenders must be accompanied with a sum of Government Rupees 1,000 in Government of India Promissory Notes, which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers.

The Tenders should reach this office, not later than the 20th of July, 1893, after which no Tenders will be received.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

D. GAUNTLETT,
Officiating Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D.
Hyderabad Deccan, 22nd June, 1893.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. FRANCIS COLE has CONTRACTED with Mrs. E. Gibbons, of Clare Road, Byculla, for THE SALE and ASSIGNMENT of all his RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST in the following leasehold land and property, namely :—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, with the house and building thereon, situated at Sleater Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 54 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, new Nos. 1355, 13654, 13555, 13229, 1291, 13893, 43-85 and 7094, and bounded on the east and west by a private road leading from Sleater Road to the bungalow of Mr. R. B. Karanjwalla, on the north by a private road leading from the Tardeo Road to the said R. B. Karanjwalla's bungalow, and on the south by a piece of vacant land demised to Pandoorung Vishnoo. All PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the said property, by way of lease, mortgage, sale, lien, or otherwise, are required TO MAKE THE SAME KNOWN in writing to the Undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated the 16th June, 1893.

D. SEALY,
High Court Vakil.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

"Also New and Second-hand household furniture of the newest Pattern."

For prices and other particulars apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

SERVICEABLE UMBRELLAS FOR THE MONSOON.

GENTLEMEN'S best Paragon Frames and a variety of NATURAL WOOD HANDLES.

Cash	Rs. 6-12	9-0	10-8	19-0	24-0
Credit	,, 7-12	10-0	11-4	21-8	27-0
LADIES'—					
Cash	Rs. 8-0	10-8	15-0	18-0	
Credit	,, 9-0	11-4	17-0	20-0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

HOSIERS AND HATTERS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Phillips and Co.'s "Despatch" Bats ..... each	9 0	Ayre's "Champion" ..... doz.	12 0
The "Dufferin" ..... "	12 0	Tennis Bat Presses, Mahogany, to hold 4 Bats, each	8 4
Ayre's "Champion" ..... "	12 8	Do. do. do. 2 Bats "	6 0
The "Despatch" Lawn-Tennis Balls ..... doz.	8 8	Central Racket Press ..... "	1 4
Do. (4 doz., carriage paid)	32 0	Tennis Nets, regulation size, Tanned Cord, 42 by 3½ ..... "	8 0
Extra "Despatch" ..... doz.	10 0	Steam-tarred Nets, Waterproof ..... "	11 8
Do. (4 doz., carriage paid)	38 0	Do. Copper Wire Rope ..... "	15 0

And other Out-Door Games, such as

CROQUET, FOOTBALL, CRICKET, POLO, HOCKEY, GOLF, BOXING, FENCING, &c.

BOMBAY : Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { POONA : "Temple House," Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE, AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy ! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE

MR. STANLEY OAKES,

13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,

CALCUTTA.

RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

WHISKY IN JARS. "BACHELOR'S JARS."

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PILSENER BEER. KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD., AND DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શૈકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,

Are FOR SALE at

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the hours and half hours on a gong or extra large size bell.

8 day Clock, superior make	Rs.	60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large bell	,,	40
Do. extra long case	,,	55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful inventions of the present day. It requires no winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE with dry battery complete	Rs.	80
Do. do. do.	,,	110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The object chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs.	75
Clock, do. do. do.	,,	95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8 day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained black wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

French-made Clocks, black and gold wooden cases, very handsome, with brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand. Timepiece ..... Rs. 55.

Ditto. Ditto. Clock ..... ,, 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S

CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs.	a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0	No 7 Small, for Ladies	3	8
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5	12	,, 5 Medium	4	0
			,, 4 Large	4	12
			,, 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

RELIABLE WATERPROOF—SEWN SEAMS THROUGHOUT.

IMPROVED RUBBER PROOFING. —CLOTHING,

REGULATION CLOAKS, BEST QUALITY, Rs. 29-12. | CHESTERS, ULSTERS, CAPE COATS, Rs. 16-10.

HOAR & CO., { THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS } BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

GENUINE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK AND SOILED GOODS,

JULY 3RD TO 15TH.

3,000 yds. DRESS MATERIALS As. 2 to As. 8 per yard.

RIBBONS.	HOSIERY.	LACES.
GLOVES.	UNDERLINEN.	CORSETS.
BOOTS & SHOES.	COLLARS.	TIES.

Ladies with families will find this an exceptional opportunity of buying some very cheap parcels, and an early visit is requested.

FOR CASH ONLY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.

EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.

RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.

FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.

"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.

BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.

TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.

TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.

CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTAL NOTICE.

IN consequence of the FOREIGN MAILS from Burmah being delayed, the mail steamer due to leave on FRIDAY evening will leave on SATURDAY morning. Correspondence will be received at the General Post Office without fee up to 6 A.M. and with late fee up to 7 A.M. on SATURDAY.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Post-Master.

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

IN consequence of the Rise in Exchange, all PRICES quoted in the October Price List and subsequent Monthly Circulars are net, from this date and until further notice, with the exception of those of the Wine Department, on which a discount of five per cent. will be allowed.

For the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited.,
LATHAM & Co,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 27th June, 1893.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRATH OFFICE at Cotton Exchange, Arthur Bunder, will REMAIN OPEN during the Monsoon.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WRITTEN OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the UPPER-STOREYED BUNGALOW, No. 38, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, containing about 5,270 Square Yards of Land, the property of the late BAI SOONABAI MANEKJEE MAMA, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P. M., on the 31st July next.

The Rent of the Bungalow when last let was Rs. 180 a month. The Bungalow is now vacant and open to inspection.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE AND DINSHAW,
Solicitors, High Court.

Bombay, Rampart Road, 23 June, 1893.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India

IS THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY THREE THINGS:

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)
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(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
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(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55 ; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month ; intermediate ages at proportionate rates :—

Rs. 11 2 0, at age 21 next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0 „ 25 „
Rs. 16 4 0 „ 30 „
Rs. 21 1 0 „ 35 „
Rs. 29 0 0 „ 40 „

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE!

In 1892..... Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date ..... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums : only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay

PETER'S POPULAR PILLS

FOR THE BRAIN AND NERVE.

BRAIN PANACEA gives tone to the Nervous system in general, is unparalleled in effect, and certain in action in all cases of Nervous Debility, Prostration, &c., arising through whatever cause.

BRAIN PANACEA.—In cases of numbness and tickling sensation in the extremities, the Precursor of all diseases of the Spinal Cord, has proved always an infallible Remedy.

BRAIN PANACEA, if taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, has always been found invaluable for keeping the ideas fresh and clear.

BRAIN PANACEA produces Sound and Refreshing Sleep after work, and is a sure prop to the over-worked and brings back the lost energy, vitality, and vigour in both Male and Female.

BRAIN PANACEA is used by Male and Female without regard to age in recuperating their lost health and worn-out constitution.

BRAIN PANACEA, if timely used, prevents Debility and Waste, such as Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palsy, Softening of the Brain, Insanity, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, &c.

BRAIN PANACEA is particularly recommended to Females in their peculiar disorders and painful Ailments.

BRAIN PANACEA is a pleasant and tasteless non-irritating stimulant, an excellent Tonic, and a delightful invigorant. Is sold at Rs. 3 and Rs. 7 by all Medicine Vendors.

CAUTION ! The Increasing Popularity and demand of this really wonderful Remedy have created many spurious and worthless Preparations. Public is requested to be careful of being imposed upon by such Preparations and insist to have BRAIN PANACEA only.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

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65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
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Ag. Manager.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 3/8 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Case of Shoeing is done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GUN, REVOLVER, CLAY TOYS, OLD CLOTHES, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Malcolm Purvis traded as G. R. Purvis and Son, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JONSTON & Co. will sell, at the risk of the concerned, by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, consisting 7 cases of clay toys, assorted of sizes, will be sold in small lots.

Also, in re William Bell, an insolvent, consisting double barrel gun by J. Harkon and Son, and five-chamber revolver by Deane and Son. Sample case of cloth, &c.

Also, by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting old coats, jackets, W. Gurkan, blankets, embroidered caps, bajri, rice, brass hinges, cotton, hemp, coal, fuel, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 29, 1893.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balances, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnten application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SATURDAY next, the First of July, until further notice, the following alterations of, and additions to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE over this Railway will take effect, namely :—

FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train which now leaves Bombay for Nagpur at 7-30 will leave at the same time, but will arrive at Nagpur at 7-0 instead of at 6-45 on the following morning.

SECOND.—The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 20-20 will arrive at the Victoria Terminus at 20-30 instead of at 20-15 on the second evening.

THIRD.—The Down South-East Mail Train will leave Bombay at 21-30 as at present, but will arrive at Raichur at 16-35 instead of at 16-25 the next day.

FOURTH.—A new Passenger Train will run daily between Bombay and Karjat. It will leave Bombay at 15-30 and arrive at Karjat at 18-45 ; leave Karjat at 6-30 and arrive in Bombay at 10-5, stopping at all the intermediate stations.

FIFTH.—The Passenger Trains leaving Bombay at 14-30 and 23-30 for Poona will start at the same time, but will arrive at Poona at 19-45 and 7-0 respectively.

SIXTH.—The Passenger Train which now leaves Poona for Raichur at 8-0 will start at 7-40 and will arrive at Raichur at 0-30 instead of at 1-10 the following morning.

SEVENTH.—The Up Passenger Train leaving Raichur at 6-30 will leave at 8-0, arrive at Poona at 23-45, leave at 0-15 and arrive in Bombay at 7-40 the next morning.

EIGHTH.—The Mixed Trains now running between Poona and Diksal will be extended to Sholapur, and will run as under, namely :—

The Down Train will leave Poona at 13-30 and will arrive at Sholapur at 6-30 the following morning.

The Up Train will leave Sholapur at 0-15 and will arrive at Poona at 11-30 the same morning.

NINTH.—Some of the Local Trains now running between Bombay and Cooria, and Thana and Kalyan will be revised.

TENTH.—The Trains over the Dhond and Munmar Railway will leave Dhond at 1-0, 19-35 and 23-5, arriving at Munmar at 11-30, 18-45 and 5-40 ; they will leave Munmar at 13-0, 21-25, and 22-15, reaching Dhond at 20-50, 4-30 and 8-0 respectively.

ELEVENTH.—The Mixed Trains over the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti, and the Wardha Lines will be slightly altered so as to fit in with the running of the Main Line Trains.

2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the First of July 1893, exhibited at Stations.

3. Season Tickets will not be available in the Mail Trains between Bombay and Kalyan.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-sixth of June, 1893.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from the 1st July, 1893, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System will be as follows :—

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE.

STATIONS.		DOWN TRAINS. Mail.	Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Through Mixed.	Local Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Bombay (Colaba)	Dep..	21 30	6 30	14 30	22 0	
Bulsar	Arr....	2 16	13 40	21 38	6 8	
	Dep ...	2 22	13 50	21 51	6 18	9 0
Surat	Arr....	3 50	16 0	0 7	8 56	11 34
	Dep ...	4 5	16 20	0 22	9 11	11 44
Broach	Arr....	5 19	18 33	2 19	11 30	14 2
	Dep ...	5 24	18 38	2 26	11 33	14 12
Baroda	Arr....	6 45	20 45	4 30	5 16	16 57
	Dep ...	6 58		4 40	14 15	17 11
Ahmedabad— Broad Gauge	Arr....	9 10		7 45	17 41	21 0
	Dep ...	9 35			17 58	
Metre Gauge	Dep ...	9 50		15 0	20 0	
Wadhwan	Arr....	13 15			22 45	

STATIONS.		UP TRAINS. Mail.	Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Through Mixed.	Local Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wadhwan	Dep ..	15 20		7 15		
Ahmedabad— Broad Gauge	Arr....	19 0		12 10		6 10
Metre Gauge	Arr....	18 30		10 35		
Broad Gauge	Dep ...	19 30		12 35	20 0	6 40
Baroda	Arr....	21 42		15 38	23 38	10 22
	Dep ...	21 55	6 15	15 48	23 50	10 37
Broach	Arr....	23 16	8 22	17 53	2 25	12 17
	Dep ...	23 21	8 28	17 58	2 33	13 22
Surat	Arr....	0 35	10 22	20 0	5 1	15 42
	Dep ...	0 50	10 37	20 15	5 21	15 57
Bulsar	Arr....	2 18	12 49	22 27	7 1	18 35
	Dep ..	2 28	12 59	22 37	8 11	
Bombay (Colaba)	Arr....	7 15	20 10	6 15	16 40	

There will also be a few minor alterations in the Local Suburban Trains. For these and for Detailed Timings of Through Trains, see the issue of the Company's Guide and Coaching Tariff for the 3rd Quarter, 1893, and the Sheet Time Bills exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, June 21, 1893.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE.

Duncan Road, opposite Treacher and Co., Byculla.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

TESTIMONIAL.

I have much pleasure in certifying that Mrs. Bond has satisfactorily assisted me in several cases of confinement, most of which were difficult. She has also had independent charge of several Gynæcological cases, all of them resulting in a perfect cure. Her knowledge of Obstetrics and Gynæcology is very praiseworthy, and I can safely recommend her for such cases.

V. E. NAZARETH, M.D., L.R.C.S., &c.
Karachi, 20th March, 1890.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS. 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Duncan Road, Byculla.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus :

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"

And a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
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JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star	Rs. 32	per doz.
Two „ Liqueur	„ 34	„
Three „ do.	„ 36	„
Five „ do.	„ 40	„
Five „ Special do.	„ 42	„

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three „	„ 30	

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes :—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

IMPORTANT

TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

AS PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ld., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS

SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
FOR ALL FORMS OF

WANT OF NERVE POWER,

ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regeneration of tissue. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulae, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20,
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastro intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co. ; F. W. MADAN & Co. ; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. ; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. ; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

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SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

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The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£333,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041	Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

I.
IF YOU WANT
The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company,

II.
IF YOU WANT
Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,

III.
IF YOU WANT
Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,

IV.
IF YOU WANT
The accumulation of Reserved profits without the risk of losing all you have paid by missing any payment,

V.
IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,

THEN YOU WANT
A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
IN THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

For information Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
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LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
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London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSHIRE, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN L

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible]	20,000	200	all	10 per. ct.	1,267½
[illegible]	40,000	200	all	9 pr. ct.	1,059
[illegible]	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	250	all	5 pr. ct.	90
Chartered Bank, Mercantile and Bank of Australia Corporation	40,000	500	430	7 pr. ct.	430
	30,000	$125	all	21	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	205xd

PRESS COMPANIES.					Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,500	1,250		75	1,501
Albert Glazing Co	100	500	all			457
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	200?£	1,100	18 pr. ct.		945
Apollo	750	100?£	2,200	90		205
Bombay	167	100?£	1,000	Nil. 40		215
Bhowanagar City Press & Steam Mfg. Co. Ltd	500	200	200			300
Bombay Native Printing Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10		110
Bombay Oswal Sabha Press	600	200	all		16	125
Bombay Printing Press Co., Ltd.		100	100			240
Colaba	500	1,000	1,000		20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 d vd		1,370
Graphic Printing and Manfg.	400	250	...		130	127½
Hirjee	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35		1,225
Harvey and Sahapathy	300	200	all	105		485
Hospital Press Co., Ltd.	450	500	500		50	475
Jam-e-Jamshed	750	400	all		80	1175
Khetwadi	240	450	450		22½	350
Mahomedan Cotton G. and P. Co., Ltd.	300	500	500		63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct		1174
Motamli Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40		4171
Mummai M.	1,000	200	all	Rs. 33½		235
New Beramji	1,200	500	500	Rs. 45		660
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 15		1172
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dv		400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	75	20		481
Samachar	300	300	500	30		503
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25		1,500
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	900 w	1
Surah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35		175
Surat City Press Co., Ltd.	375	200	all	75		227½
Wilkart	...	1,000	190	Rs. 100		945

MISCELLANEOUS.					Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200		10	270
	750	50	150		7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50		12	40
Badhelm Pile	100	100	100		10	97
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185		18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all		Nil.	100xd
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation					
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500		270	4,225
Do. New Issue.	500	375	225		67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		ex div 2	78xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500		3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500		Rs. 25	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100		4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500		5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200		Rs. 14	180
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	75		...	70 no n
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10		10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	150		10 pr.ct.	125
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175		div 23½	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300		30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100		Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100		9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	3,000	200	50		12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan ...	5,000	20	20		8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100		6 pr. ct.	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000		20	40½
Prince of Wales Floating Royal Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000		N dvd.	2,35
Ravalgaon	2,500	100	100		...	11
Soundy & Co....	1,000	100	100		9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld....	Ord. 1,000	100	100		5 pr. ct.	InLndn
Do.	Pref. 2,000	100	100		10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co. ...	2,000	500	all		60	865xd
Thacker & Co. ...	1,500	100	100		10	55
Telephone Co....	9,000	25	25			18½ Exd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.						
Ahmedabad ...	600	1,500	1,000		90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all		Rs. 25	515
Anglo-Indian...	1,345		100		5	78
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	(	all		9 per ct.	30
Bombay Uniteol	900	1,000	1,000		30	615
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	500	500	500		20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		...	350
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000		Rs. 30	400
Central India...	1,000	500	500		Rs. 30	1,055
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000		Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000		Rs. 40	980
Connaught Mills	500	500	500		10 pr. ct	700
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700			Rs. 15	640
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,		Rs. 40	415
Dorsi Mills Co., Ld.	5,098	100	100		50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500		Rs. 15	400
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10	pr. ct.	625
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000		Rs. 25	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000		Rs. 3	681
Hirjee Nagpal Mill	700	500	500		40	661
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500		Rs. 3	670
Hydarabad	700	1,000	1,000		...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		...	40
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000		Rs. 50	1,125
Jacob Greaves	1,100	500	500	10	pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500		Nil	380
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250		12	195
Jeevraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000		33	840x
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000		Rs. 20	500x
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000		30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	400	250	250		Nil	725
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000		Rs. 20	540
Loopoo at	2,500	100	100		15 pr. ct.	174
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000		35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000		50	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000		Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahaluxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000		Nil	480
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	9,400	500	500		15 pr. ct	4,757
Manookjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000		Rs. 60	1,530
Mazagon	5,000	0	250		6	110
Morarji Gocul-das	1,05	1,000	1,000		70	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,50	100	100		12 p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills.	7,779	100	100		Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000		Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000		Rs. 20	410
Oriental	3,725	625	625		Rs. 15	415
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,		Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,0		Rs. 30	535
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000		R 30	980
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000		5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		0	1,310
Soondercha.....	750	1,000	1,000		Rs. 30	565xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500		Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250		12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,380	250	250		12½	220
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000		20	401
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500		Rs. 15	465
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	90	1,000	1,00		50	550
Vishunker Lushmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.....	900	500	900		15	500
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000		25	350
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000		Rs. 30	670
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		...	700
Wallace Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000		...	550

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-12	
China Leaf	"	24-10	Nominal.
Paris, Bar Gold old	"	24-3	"
Do. do. new	"	24-3	"
Australia do.	"	24-12	
Bombay do.	"	24-12	
English Sovereigns	"	15-10	
Do. Dreaper	"	15-9	
Star Silver 17 Beltorness	"	108-6	
Do. 17½ do.	"	108-2	
Canadian Dollars	"	223	Nominal.
Austrian do.	"	221	"
Five Francs	"	219	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Jehangir B. Karani and Co., Ld., First Annual Ordinary General Meeting, 4 p. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The H. M. S. Lapwing arrived yesterday from Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Karachi; Verat (s), Hamburg; Surat (s), and Manilla (s), China &c.; and Baron Clyde (s), Port Said.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. City of Dundee entered, and the s. s. Aldworth and Manilla left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Port Melbourne entered, and the s. s. Branksome Hall left the dock on Tuesday; the s. s. Teheran entered, and the s.s. Verat, and the s. s. Surat left it yesterday.

RANGER'S FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a practice game, on the Cooperage, at 5-30 p.m., (sharp).

A REQUIEM MASS.—Yesterday a Requiem Mass was given in the R. C. Church, at Dabool, by the members of the Club of Calangutensis, in suffrage to the soul of their departed friend Mr. A. Conceicao de Souza of Saligao, Goa, who met his untimely death by being accidentally drowned in the Mandovi river, at Durbate, in Goa, on the 30th ultimo.

LECTURE ON THE DOWRY QUESTION.—Under the auspices of the Parsi Marriage Association, Mr. Rastom Barjorji Paymaster, B.A., one of its honorary secretaries, gave, on Sunday, an interesting lecture at the Framji Cowasji Institute, entitled "The Danger to Parsi Society from the Dowry Canker." Mr Framji Dinshawji Petit, the President of the Association, was in the chair. The hall and the gallery were crowded by Parsi ladies and gentlemen, who attended in large numbers.

THE MEMBER FOR AHMEDABAD.—Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, B.A., LL.B., passed through Baroda, on his way to Bombay, on Tuesday, and a large party of friends and admirers assembled at the residence of Professor T. K. Gajjar, to congratulate him on having been elected the honorable member for the Northern Division. The party consisted of some of the highest officers of the State, and included the Dewan, the Naib Dewan, and the Chief Justice. Mr. Chimanlal departed by the mail amid loud cheers.

SUICIDE OF A MARRIED WOMAN.—Nobrabai, a Hindoo married woman, aged twenty years, residing with her husband, at Tava Lane, in Chuckla, committed suicide, on Tuesday last, by hanging herself with a piece of coir rope. It appears that the deceased had a quarrel with her husband, who refused to send her to her native country. The deceased thereupon became very sullen, and did not speak to any body. On Tuesday morning, the husband left for his usual work, and during his absence the deceased committed suicide. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, on the body of the deceased, when the jury returned the verdict, in accordance with the above facts.

A WIDOW-REMARRIAGE.—On Tuesday evening, a widow-remarriage was celebrated, at the Widow-Remarriage Hall, Girgaum, of Mr. Madhavdas Rugnathdas. The widow, who is a daughter of Bhutt Gungaram, of Trasud, Dholka District, belonging to the Audich Sahastra Brahmin community, is about twenty-three years of age. She was first married when very young. About six years ago she became a widow. She is now married to Pandya Maganlal Jagneshwar, who is a Khedawal Brahmin by caste, and is about twenty-seven years' old. He belongs to Salun, Nariad District, where he has a house and owns farms which he himself manages. The marriage ceremony was performed in accordance with the Hindu Shastras. There was a pretty large attendance of respectable natives—notably among those present being Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimji, Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Purshotum Bhugwandas, Samaldas Kursondas, Shridhur R. Bhandarkar, Bhaskar Hari Bhagwat, Sadashiv Pandurang Kelkar, and others. Some ladies were also present on the occasion.

A SENSATIONAL MURDER CASE.—We learn from Belgam that at the Criminal Sessions held last week, a sensational case of murder was tried before the Sessions Judge, Mr. C. W. G. Macpherson, C.S.I., and a jury, in which five persons were charged with murder. The Government Pleader prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. M. K. Lalkala, barrister-at-law, and two local pleaders, Messrs. Khote and Maniker, defended the accused. The court was crowded throughout the trial, as one of the accused was an influential tradesman of the district, and as rumour had attributed horrible cruelty in the commission of the alleged crime, the trial was being watched with keen interest. It lasted full five days. Some of the witnesses for the prosecution being unable to stand the searching cross-examination of the defence, the prosecution failed to carry home the charge to any of the accused; and after the charge of the presiding judge to the jury, a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" was returned, and as the judge agreed with the jury, all the five accused were acquitted.

SUICIDE OF A BOY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Esplanade, touching the death of Balla Jiwaji, aged seventeen years, residing with his father, at Churneywady. The deceased was a school-boy until about a year ago, when he left the school. The father frequently asked him to attend the school, but the deceased did not listen to his advice. On Monday morning the father scolded the deceased, and told him that he should either go to school or work. The deceased thereupon became sullen, and refused to take his breakfast. The father then went to his work, and returned home at 6 p.m., when he found the deceased missing. At about 7-30 a.m., yesterday a cooly, named Bapoo Nana, went to the well on the Esplanade to wash his clothes, when he found the dead body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water. He immediately gave information to the police, and in their presence he took out the body of the deceased. The jury returned the verdict, that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide drowning himself in a well

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Memon Wada, touching the death of a Mahomedan widow, named Muriumbee, aged twenty-eight years, residing at Memon Wada. About six years ago, Muriumbee lost her husband, and since then she lived with her children and her step-son aged thirty years. For the last six weeks the deceased had been out of her mind, talked incoherently, and at several times attempted to throw herself out of the window of her room on the third floor. About 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, the deceased rushed out of her room and ran toward the *chowk*, and before her female servant could seize and stop her, she got on to the parapet of the window, and jumped down. The servant raised an alarm, which brought several neighbours downstairs to her assistance. The deceased was immediately picked up, and carried upstairs. She was then conscious but was speaking incoherently. Her right arm and hip were completely fractured by the fall. She died late on Tuesday evening from the effects of the injuries she had sustained. The jury returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was caused from injuries received by jumping down a *chowk* from the third storey of a house, while in a state of unsound mind.

TERRIBLE RESULT OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the circumstances under which Shivji Curramsy, a money-changer, aged forty-five years, met his death. The deceased was a drunkard, and on many occasions, while under the influence of liquor, he used to beat his wife and children. On Monday evening, the deceased returned home the worse for liquor, and began to strike his son, a boy of about fifteen years of age, with his fist. The deceased's wife immediately ran to the assistance of the son, when the deceased became excited, and took up a stick in order to beat her, but while he was attempting to strike, he inadvertently knocked down a kerosine oil lamp, which was then burning and hanging from a nail. The kerosine oil fell on him, and set his clothes on fire. On an alarm being raised by the wife, the neighbours ran into the room, and put out the flames, but not before the whole body of the deceased was extensively burnt. The deceased was immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he grew worse, and died on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock. The jury returned the verdict of accidental death from burns.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

PRESENTATION TO THE HONOURABLE MR. W. R. MACDONELL.

AN interesting meeting was held on Saturday evening last, at the offices of Messrs. Wallace and Co., the occasion being the presentation of an address by the European and Native members of the several departments of the firm to the Honourable Mr. W. R. Macdonell, one of the partners of the firm, who has been recently elected an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. The proceedings were opened by Mr. H. R. Dunk, on behalf of those present, who asked Mr. Macdonell to accept an address of congratulation, in which they had tried to express their feelings of pride and gratification at the honour conferred on him by his election to a seat on the Legislative Council. He also expressed the pleasure all felt at seeing Mrs. Macdonell, who had graced the occasion with her presence, and added that he had no doubt she would be particularly gratified to hear from their own lips the love and esteem in which her husband was held by all present. He concluded by calling upon Mr. Harischandra Sakharam to read the following address:—

To the Honourable W. R. Macdonell, M. A.

Dear Sir,—We, the members of the several departments of the firm of Messrs. Wallace & Co., regard it as a great privilege to approach you with our sincere congratulations on the occasion of your being nominated as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. That within a short space of six months you should be the recipient of such high and coveted honours as the Chairmanship of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Trusteeship of the Port Trust, and a seat on the Legislative Council, is not only a source of genuine pleasure and satisfaction to us, but a voluntary testimony to the sterling worth of your character and attainments, entailed by the shrewdest and most enterprising citizens of Bombay. A seat on his Excellency the Governor's Council is an honourable distinction at all times, but its value is enhanced at the present moment by the fact that your appointment is due, not to the gracious favour of the State, but to the independent selection of your peers. We need hardly say, Sir, that this rare combination of honours does but bare justice to your untiring industry, great capacity, and conscientious discharge of your duties, and we trust that the honours you have attained are only the harbingers of others to come in the near future. You will permit us, Sir, to say that for the last thirteen years, during which you have been connected with the firm, which we have the privilege to serve, we have always found you kind and considerate, upright and painstaking. In selecting you to be their head and their representative in the Legislative Council, the mercantile community of Bombay have honoured, not only yourself, but the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co. As an humble token of our admiration of your character and as a memento of this auspicious occasion, we beg of you to accept the silver tea service, which accompanies this address. With a prayer to the Almighty for your long life and prosperity, we beg to remain, &c.

Mr. Sadanand J. Bhandare, speaking on behalf of his colleagues, rejoiced at the election of Mr. Macdonell to the Legislative Council not only as a member of the staff of Messrs. Wallace and Co., but as a member of that larger body—the citizens of Bombay. He believed that Mr. Macdonell was qualified for this high office by his business experience, his sympathy with others and his strict impartiality. They could, therefore, depend on his doing justice to every measure that came before him.

Mr. Harischandra Sakharam then presented Mr. Macdonell with a richly-chased silver tea service. It bore the inscription

"Presented to
The Honourable W. R. Macdonell, M.A.,
by
The Office Staff
Messrs. Wallace and Co., Bombay,
on 24th June, 1893."

Mr. Macdonell, on rising to reply, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He offered his cordial thanks for the address; he valued it chiefly because it showed that his partners and himself had succeeded in establishing a mutual feeling of confidence and respect between their employes and themselves, an object they had always kept in view. In a large office like theirs trust had necessarily to be placed in the integrity and loyalty of the staff, and this trust had been amply justified. It would in his opinion be a difficult task to bring together a more industrious, intelligent, and loyal staff. He thanked them heartily for their congratulations. One of his pleasantest experiences was to find his friends so much gratified by the honour conferred on him by the Government and his fellow-merchants. It was, however, to be borne in mind that the honour was paid to his firm quite as much as to himself, and were it not for the memories left behind them in Bombay by Mr. Richardson and Mr. Wyer, and the high reputation of the present partners he would not be holding the position he did. The staff contributed to the good name of the firm, and therefore shared in the honour. Their handsome present was a surprise, and there was almost a breach of contract on the part of Mr. Harischandra who has said nothing about it before the meeting took place; but a breach of contract in so pleasant a shape was easily overlooked. He would prize it amongst his most valued possessions, and it would always be a visible sign of their kindness and good-will. He concluded by hoping that their relations would be as pleasant in the future as they had been in the past.

On Mr. Macdonell, resuming his seat, Mr. Hewitt called for three cheers which were vociferously given with one cheer more for Mrs. Macdonell.

The proceedings then ended, after a distribution of sweetmeats, flowers, and attar.

THE MIDLAND PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at 5-30 p.m. yesterday, at the company's office, 6, Church Gate, Street, Mr. B. Phillips presiding. The following report of the directors, was submitted before the meeting:—

In laying before you the report with the audited accounts of the Company's operation during this the first year of its existence, the Directors regret that the result is most unsatisfactory. In spite of repeated requests to pay the arrears of calls due, several of your shareholders have not yet paid in the same. This persisted delay in payment has forced the hands of your Directors to take legal steps against some of the prominent subscribers of the Company in the Berars and the Central Provinces. This delay has acted detrimentally to your interests, especially to those of you who have acted honorably in paying promptly. The delay was taken advantage of by others and a Press erected quite close to the ground selected by your Directors at Chandor. Your Directors were compelled to give up the idea of erecting a Press at Chandor, under the circumstances, as the place is too small to support two Presses. Two of your Directors, Mr. D.S. Garud, and Mr. M.B. Kolasker, afterwards visited Yeotmal. There is no Cotton Press in this town, neither is there one within many miles round. This was, therefore, considered a favourable place, very advantageously situated, being the centure of a most fertile Cotton District, renowned for its long and silky staple in the home markets and on the Continent. Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S., Commissioner, N. D., in his Minute on the Cotton Cultivation in Guzerat, speaks in terms of high eulogium of Yeotmal cotton, which has kept its high quality in spite of the great deterioration all over the Berars. Yeotmal has three ginning factories in full working order, without any press, and has to cart its cotton about 30 miles, where, it is said, a good deal of false packing is resorted to. Your Directors have further to congratulate upon your aquiring a well situated plot of land, adjacent to the Town Tank; valued at about Rs. 4,600 (four thousand) free of purchase money granted to the Company in perpetuity, with the Government land tax at Rs. 25 only per annum. Your best thanks are due to Mr. A. Elliot, Deputy Commissioner, Yeotmal, for the kind interest shown by him in the Company's affairs. Also you have to thank Mr. R. G. Mundle, of Yeotmal, for the disinterested help rendered by him to your agents. Least, but not the least, you have to congratulate yourselves that your directors have given their precious time to your interests for the whole year without any remuneration at all. Nor have your Agents charged any expense except legal and advertising. It is hoped that the calls in arrears will be recovered and operations commenced before long. You have to confirm the appointment of Mr. Shamarao Vithal, who was asked to join the Board in the place of Sett R. Raghunathdas resigned—vide Article 95 of the Company. Your Chairman, Mr. B. Phillips, retires by rotation, but is legible for re-election. You have to appoint an Auditor, and fix his remuneration.

On the motion of Mr. G. M. Shathe, seconded by Mr. V. S. Joshi the above report was adopted with the exception of the valuation at Rs. 4,000 of the land acquired at Yeotmal, as there was no sufficient data at present to determine its value.

The appointment of Mr. Shamrao Vithal, as a director was confirmed. Mr. B. Phillips, was re-elected a director and the chairman of the company for the ensuing year, and the appointment of the auditor was deferred and left to the descretion of the board of directors.

The customary compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

THE 5th Dragoon Guards, on arrival in the country, will be equipped with Australian horses, receiving the two hundred left by the 7th Dragoon Guards, a hundred from the 19th Hussars, seventy-five from the 18th Hussars, seventy-five from the 11th Hussars, and seventy-five untrained remounts from the Remount Depot. The 11th and 18th Hussars will receive country-breds and the 19th Hussars Arab or Persian remounts, in lieu of the Australian horses transferred.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presided at the weekly sitting of the Insolvency Court, yesterday, and disposed of the following business:—

RE HAJEE SIDDIK HAJEE JAN MAHOMED.

Mr. Macpherson appeared on behalf of the Official Assignee and applied for an order for a substituted service of the order of examination granted on the 14th instant, upon Rustibai and Haji Ahmed Haji Jan Mahomed, mother and brother, respectively, of the insolvent. Counsel submitted that every effort was made to serve the rule upon them, but they were nowhere to be found. Counsel also applied for an order to postpone the examination of the insolvent until his mother and brother were examined.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE RAGHAVJI HEMRAJ.

Mr. Inverarity, for the insolvent, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the matter until the case against the insolvent, brought by his creditors in the police court, was disposed of.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the Official Assignee, opposed the application. Counsel said that the case was settled, and there was no need for postponement. The learned counsel also drew attention of the Court to the fact that the insolvent had not deposited his certain books of account.

His Lordship granted the postponement, observing that the Court knew how to deal with the insolvent in case he did not deposit the necessary books.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then applied for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not deposit his books of account.

This rule was also granted.

RE SOBHAGCHAND DOWLATCHAND.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, for a creditor, applied for an order for substituted service of a rule, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in not repaying to the Official Assignee the sum of Rs. 18,200. The Advocate-General observed that the insolvent was in court when the order was made, but since then he had left for his native country.

The application was granted.

RE CHOTALAL GULABRAM.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for Messrs. Framji, Sands and Company, opposing creditors of the insolvent, moved for an order for the committal of the insolvent to jail for contempt of court. The learned counsel said that the insolvent was told to proceed at once with his petition, but he had done nothing in the matter.

Mr. Manker, who appeared for the insolvent, opposed the application, and asked for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the *exparte* order made by the court against the insolvent should not be set aside.

His Lordship granted both the applications.

RE SORABJI JAMSHEDJI CABINET-MAKER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

RE ASPANIAR KAIKHOSRO IRANI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for and obtained a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his final discharge.

RE KESHAVJI NENSEY.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, appeared to oppose the application of the insolvent, who moved in person for an extension of an interim order. Counsel remarked that the insolvent had not accounted for a sum of Rs. 15,000, received by him on the eve of his insolvency.

The insolvent said that the amount was accounted for in the books of account.

His Lordship granted the insolvent's application.

RE VALLABHJI POONJA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the hearing of the matter was postponed for a week.

RE JIJIBHAI MAYASHANKAR.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order for the insolvent.

Messrs. E. Spinner and Co. and Messrs. F. Fischer and Co. opposed the application.

The affidavit filed by the insolvent in answer to those of the opposing creditors was read in the court, and his lordship after hearing it refused to grant the interim order.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THESE sports commenced for the season, yesterday afternoon, on the Marine Lines ground, in fine weather, before a large number of spectators, who evinced great interest in the sports. The entries for each item were very satisfactory. The sports passed off without a hitch, and the success was in great measure due to the excellent arrangements made by Mr. H. M. Steuart, honorary secretary. The sports were open to members of the Bombay Clubs, Gymkhanas, officers, and members of the Civil Service, Bombay Hunt, and Bombay Light Horse. The first item was for "Tent-pegging:" (*a*) horses; (*b*) ponies. Mr. Steuart succeeded in making seven points, and got the first prize. Mr. Fairclough came second with five points, and was awarded the second prize. Mr. Fairclough in tent-pegging, while riding on pony, succeeded in making eleven points and got the first prize, and Mr. Hammond, who gained four points, was awarded the second prize.

In the Spiral Race, Mr. Fairclough got the first prize, and Mr. Stable the second prize. In this race a slight accident occurred to Mr. Walker, whose pony fell down, but fortunately Mr. Walker escaped quite unhurt, and, getting up immediately, took part in the race.

Ball and Bucket Race excited keen interest, and there were sixteen entries for the item. The competitors were required to drop a polo-ball into each of the three buckets, placed about twenty yards apart, at a gallop. None of the competitors were lucky enough to bucket the ball. No, winner was therefore, adjudged in the race. In the Polo Ball Race Mr. Stable got the first prize, while Mr. Fairclough was awarded the second prize. Mr. Fairclough was fortunate to win four prizes in all.

In the Horse Scurry Race for ‡ mile, Mr. Barkett came first, and was awarded the first prize. Mr. Foulkes succeeded in coming second and gained the second prize.

The following is the full list of the prize-winners:—

TENT-PEGGING (*a*) HORSES.

Stewart	1
Fairclough	2

TENT-PEGGING (*b*) PONIES.

Fairclough	1
Hammond	2

SPIRAL RACE.

Fairclough	1
Stable	2

BALL AND BUCKET RACE.

Winner not adjudged.

POLO-BALL RACE.

Stable	1
Fairclough	2

HORSE SCURRY (about ‡ mile.)

Barkett	1
Foulkes	2

RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE monthly match for members of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Club for the month of June, was fired off on Friday and Saturday, the 23rd and 24th instant, with the result mentioned below. The match was, as usual, a handicap one, the condition being, standing at 200 yards and any position at 500 yards, seven shots at each distance with the Martini-Henry Rifles. The staff took part in the match:—

	200	500	Handicap.	Total.
Sergeant-Major H Dawe	23	33	—	56
Pte R Russell	21	31	4	56
Pte F Clarke	24	28	6	58
Pte R Ellis	20	24	12	56
Pte A Oliver	22	18	16	56
Pte J D'Souza	16	29	10	55
Pte D Khambatta	14	25	16	55
Pte F Barbar	25	24	6	55
Captain E Bellers	23	31	—	54
Pte R Hanson	17	22	14	53
Pte S Pais	14	23	15	52
Pte R Woodward	19	21	12	52
Pte B D'Souza	21	16	15	52

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 17th June was 210, against 212 and 196 in the two preceding weeks, and

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 2. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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TO avoid endless trouble and expense, send all your repairs of watches, clocks, musical boxes, organs, and jewellery, &c., only to the respectable firms, and not to those that ran constantly to Insolvent Courts, or who change their names every year to defraud the public.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28.

A DROP of another penny per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver yesterday, at 35d. per oz.; and, in New York, the metal was 1½ cent lower, at 76 cents per oz. (sellers' price) with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·83½ dollars. Four per cent. Rupee Securities in London were quoted at 71 *ex div*, Monday's quotation, *cum div*, having been £69 5-8. Consols were ¼ per cent. lower, at 96⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 108½. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Further extra Council allotments, say 5 lakhs of Bills, at 1s. 3 31-32d. and 1s. 4d., and 4 lakhs of Wire Transfers, at 1s. 3 29-32d. and 1s. 4 1-32d. all in Bombay, were made yesterday, the higher rate obtained for the Transfers being 7-16d. above the extreme price, at which either medium of remittance went on Monday. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by ⅛d., making it 1s. 3½d. Paris quotations come unaltered.

The Wheat Market was quiet; but the last quotations for No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was maintained at 5s. 11½d. per cental, Ex-Quay. Linseed was easier; but no fresh quotation for Bombay Seed is wired by Reuter.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the days sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 11-32d. for June-July deliveries, and 4¾d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, Cotton was virtually unchanged in value, 7 15-16 cents being still quoted for ready Mid.-Uplands; while September Futures were a point higher, at 7·89 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 3,000 bales; and the total figures for this season now compare as follows, with those in the two previous years for the same period:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts...	3,000	2,300	3,900
Three days' do. ...	9,000	7,300	8,400
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,920,000	6,990,600	6,843,900

Cotton has again declined in value here to-day Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in a quiet market. Nothing whatever has been done by the Mills again; and the only purchases for export are 300 Bhownugger, at Rs. 206-9; and 150 Dharwar, at Rs. 201 per candy.

WHEAT remains dull in tone and neglected by shippers; but quotations show no further change.

SEEDS have also been taken to a small extent for export to-day in a dull market. *Linseed* has further declined one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-7-0 to Rs. 7-9-0 per cwt., but other prices are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,881	bales.
Wheat	30,883	cwts.
Linseed	11,651	"
Rapeseed	20,718	"
Poppyseed	1,620	"
Castorseed	1,643	"
Rice	1,611	"

FREIGHTS remain unsettled, with rates to a great extent nominal, owing to the state of Exchange; and there is meantime, no fresh business passing.

EXCHANGE opened unsettled again at 1s. 3½d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand, and practically remained thereat throughout the day, a fair amount being taken, for ready and forward delivery. For three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 4¼d. all day, without any business being reported, business, in fact, being semi-suspended in exports especially owing to the action of Government respecting the Mints; and the market closed as it opened as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7/8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7/8 to 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4¼d.	"
Francs do.	1·66¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been less active to-day and rates for Fours have receded ⅛ per cent. from *last evening's final quotations, closing at* 107¼ for cash; 107⅛ for the settlement; and 107⅛ for the July account.

SHARES.—There has been a pretty general downward movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and prices, in a number of cases, have declined from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per share, at our revised quotations; though in Morarji Gokuldas, Maneckji Petit, and Luckmidas, the fall has been Rs. 50, Rs. 47½, and Rs. 40 per share, respectively.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th June, 1893.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	8	30 p.m.	11	43
Teheran	28	2	14 p.m.	...	46
Suez	28	3	5 p.m.	4	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 28th June, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	29	...	3
" Kurrachee	1	1	...	9
" Madras	1	20	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended June 10, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	96,000	2,51,000	4,000	3,51,000
Or per mile of Railway	208	551	9	768
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	22,12,869	57,57,239	89,696	80,59,804
Total for 23 weeks..	23,08,869	60,11,239	93,696	84,13,804
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,416	2,94,519	3,556	3,99,491
Per mile of Ry do.	220	639	8	867
Total to corresponding date do.	22,47,429	57,23,502	1,39,336	81,10,317

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 45,491
Increase to date ..... " 3,03,487

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Judgment on Motion.

255-93—Little, S N and B—Saleh Mahomed Jafferbhoy and others vs Janbai and others—Roughton and B, and L, S N and B.
Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

570-91—Craigie, L and O—Narrondas Cullandas vs Davidas Hurivalubhdas, and others—Crawford, B & Co, Craigie, L and O, D and H, and Edgelow and G—Part heard.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE STARLING.)
Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

185-93—Framjee and M—Esmail Joosab Lakha vs Rahimbai and others.
For Consent Decree.

688-92—Shamrao P Nanabhoy Hooshungjee Mogrelia vs Ruttunbai and others—Little, S N and B and E and G.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

538-91—Mirza H K (for pauper)—Vithaldas Haridas vs Manbai and others—Bhaishunker and K, and P G and S.

1-90—Bhaishunker and K—Dalsookram Hargowan vs Kuvar Shri Samatsinghji—Nanu and H.

667-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samatsingji vs Dalsookram Hurgowan—Bhaishunker and K.

510-92—Chalk, W and S—Kikabai and another vs Gujanand Damjee and another—Bicknell, M and M.

434-87—Edgelow and G—Hurgowandas Coobaredas vs Junus Hajee Ahmed—Bhaishunker and K.

89-93—Edgelow and G—Hajee Saboo Siddick and another vs Framabai and another—Bicknell, M and M.

60-92—Tyabji and D—Manockbai vs Thakersey Govindji—Mansukhlal, D and J.

111-92—Wadia and G—Sheik Abdool Hoosein Laimeya and another vs Thackersey Govindjee Mariamboo and another—Mansukial D and J.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 27.

10 p.m. ... 81·3

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

6 a.m. ... 80·6
10 a.m. ... 88·4
2 p.m. ... 84·3
4 p.m. ... 85·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

LODRICK—CURRER—June 24, at the Old or Mission Church, Calcutta, John William Lodrick, eldest son of F A Lodrick, of Ajmere, to Eva Bertha Esther Currer, widow of the late E A Currer, of the Port Commissioners, and daughter of the late Robert and Eliza Myers, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

LARINDA MAL KAPOOR—June 19, at Peshawar City, Ramsero, the only beloved son of Larinda Mal Kapoor, Indent Agent, late School Master, E C M S, Peshawar, age 6 years, 2 months and 12 days.

STUART—June 22, at Darjeeling, Eliza Sarah, the beloved wife of Charles Stuart, aged 42 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1893.

THE full reports of the debate on Mr. Paul's resolution in favour of holding simultaneous examinations in India and in England for the Civil Services of India show that though the subject was discussed in its various bearings by men qualified to form an opinion on so difficult and complicated a matter, but little new light was thrown upon it. Unfortunately the House—as is usually the case when Indian topics are under discussion—was by no means full. The divisions during the afternoon of the 2nd June showed that five hundred members were present; when the division was taken on Mr. Paul's motion the numbers had dwindled to a hundred and sixty. Mr. G. Russell was scarcely justified in contrasting the present eagerness of the House of Commons to do its duty by the great Indian Empire, with former apathy, when out of six hundred and seventy members only a hundred and sixty could be induced to be present when a question of the first importance to India was under consideration. The Under-Secretary of State opposed the motion on the part of the Government and the Ministerial majority would undoubtedly have defeated it, but for the miscalculation of Mr. Majoribanks, the Ministerial Whip, who supposed that the tacit understanding that the Irish members would not vote for any measure which the Government regarded as vital applied to Mr. Paul's motion. This, however, did not prove to be the case, and the majority of the Nationalist votes were given to Mr. Paul. Two Conservatives, Lord W. Lennox and Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones, also voted against the Government, probably without any particular desire to support the motion for its own sake. The absence of Lord Randolph Churchill—who subsequently took an opportunity of declaring his abhorrence of the proposal embodied in the resolution—and of Sir Richard Temple and other Conservatives, who certainly had no sympathy with it, was possibly due to a misplaced confidence in the ability of the Government to command a "mechanical" majority on every question. The mover of the resolution practically admitted the inherent difficulty attending efforts to solve the problem with which he undertook to deal, by stating at the outset that he does not propose to exempt the native of India from the obligation of going to England and qualifying himself for his duties if he successfully passes the "preliminary" examination in India. Mr. Russell had no difficulty in pointing out that the Civil Service Examination, which it is proposed to duplicate in India, is to all intents and purposes decisive and final, and is in no sense a preliminary examination. It is designed to determine whether the candidate has received the highest and best form of education to fit him for a share in the administration of India. The Government, Mr. Russell stated, adheres "on the whole and in the main" to the principle always hitherto acted upon, that the best possible education a man can have to fit him for responsible administrative work of the highest kind is the education and the training obtained in the schools and colleges of England. That was the uncompromising position taken by the representative of the Government in resisting the motion, but it was not supported by a majority of votes.

In making out his case Mr. Paul contended that while the competitive examination for the India Civil Service which will be held in London on the first of August are open to all subjects of the Queen as a matter of fact, the only British subjects not resident in the United Kingdom who desire to compete, are natives of India, who are expected to go to England on the mere chance of passing. As things stand, he argued it is practically impossible for natives of India to compete. He refused to believe that there are any insuperable difficulties in the way of holding simultaneous examinations, and described the *viva voce* examination as a very subordinate part of the whole. On this point Mr. Paul differs widely from the Public Service Commissioners, who reported in 1887 that the *viva voce* examinations are the most necessary of all, for they alone differentiate the candidate who has crammed passages out of books, from a man of mind and character. More plausible was the suggestion that if the schools and colleges of India are not on the level of those of England the candidates who are not properly prepared will not pass, so that the disease will provide its own remedy—as it probably would if Indian candidates were put through the ordeal of examination side by side with those who were trained under a system which exacts far more from its pupils. The objection that examinations in India, holding out such valuable prizes would give a stimulus to cramming which would be fatal to the prospects of the higher education in India, Mr. Paul sets aside as of no account, it being the business of the examiner to defeat the crammer—a business which sometimes conspicuously fails even in England. But these arguments, which are not now heard for the first time, lose a good deal of their force when again at the close of his speech Mr. Paul admits that it is without doubt desirable that Natives of India entering the Civil Service should become acquainted with European methods of administration by residence in England. If this be so the residence and its conditions should be such as to secure the candidate the full advantages to be derived from that residence; like his English competitor he should enjoy those advantages before going up for examination. It is true that Mr. Paul urges that there is another source from which a training in the art of Government can be obtained; it may be obtained in the great administrative system of India—an administrative system which he very justly pronounces to have enhanced the name, the fame, and the honour of Great Britain in every part of the Empire and in every nation in the world. Mr. Russell in opposing Mr. Paul's resolution put in the very forefront of his argument the fact that in the vast administrative system of India the natives of this country have already the means of rising to the highest positions as the reward of profiting by the practical training, which they obtain in the enlarged and reconstituted Provincial Service. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji who seconded the resolution, which was really his own, did not appear to be aware of the immense change—Sir George Chesney termed it the complete and drastic administrative change,—which has been effected in India of late years. Sir George contented himself with pointing out that the natives of India possess most of the appointments in the Judicial Department and all the subordinate executive appointments, the higher administrative appointments, less than eight hundred in number being alone involved in this question.

But Mr. Russell placed the facts before the House in a more comprehensive way. The problem is really this: the Government of India have to deal with some three hundred millions of people of diverse races and creeds, speaking different languages, and having few traditions or aspirations in common. In dealing with these various elements the Government have less than eight hundred men of the Covenanted Service, twenty of whom are Natives, to fill the higher administrative posts. Besides these, there is a Statutory Service, introduced twenty years ago composed of fifty-eight Natives, and a Provincial Service of three thousand strong, who are all eligible for the highest posts under Government. Of these only fifty are Europeans, the rest being all Natives of India. This Provincial Service has a practical monopoly of all the subordinate, and of many of the higher judicial, appointments in India. It is regarded by the Government as the complement of the Covenanted Service and the proper and natural channel by which, the native population pass into the service of the Crown. When it becomes a question of filling the highest administrative posts it is necessary to find those who are best qualified to fill them. The Government does not say that Natives of India as such are disqualified for the higher posts; they generalise, and say that in the mass they are less richly endowed with the gifts of government than with other gifts. But if a young native of India is willing to go to England for his education, and is prepared to put himself through the training and discipline which the young Englishman has to undergo, then his admission into the public service is not barred; his success is regarded with satisfaction. Sir Wedderburn took a different view of the matter, maintaining that the refusal to hold simultaneous examinations is a breach of faith—a singular assertion in face of the fact that the Government far from giving any pledge on the subject, have uniformly regarded the proposal as impracticable and undesirable. Mr. C. Allan looks at the question from a different point of view. He asks who are the natives who would pass examinations held in India? The natives of Bengal for the most part, and, perhaps, next to them the Parsees; the martial northern races, the Mussulmans, Rajputs, the Sikhs would resent the rule of men from Southern India as Norwegians or Prussians would refuse to be governed by natives of Southern Europe. That form of the race complication is undoubtedly a serious practical difficulty in the way of the change which Mr. Paul's resolution seeks to introduce.

THE question is strangely asked in connection with the new currency scheme: "Where is the gold to come from?" The answer is that the new currency scheme does not need gold. *It does not rest on a gold basis.* It is quite premature to ask where that much appreciated metal is to come from, until the Government of India decide to adopt a gold currency in lieu of the silver currency, which now amounts to some three hundred millions. There is no indication as yet that so vast a change is contemplated; and for the best of all reasons—there is no intention whatever to bring it about. The Viceroy, in his speech to the Legislative Council introducing the new legislation, expressly stated that it is not proposed to substitute a gold currency for the silver currency with which the people are familiar, and that at present no attempt will be made even to fix a legal tender price for gold. It is true that the Government has announced that a gold standard will be introduced; but that is a very different thing from substituting gold coins for the existing silver coins, which would be a Quixotic and wholly unnecessary undertaking. The new Act provides for the immediate closing of Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver, but that does not imply that no more silver will be coined. Still less does it imply that the Government will annually coin gold to the value of £6,000,000, which at 1s. 4d. to the rupee would be the estimated value of the silver hitherto passed through the mints. The Government will coin the silver required for the trade and commerce of the country, and for its own needs. The amount of silver bullion converted into coin monthly under the new conditions will not necessarily fall short of the amount hitherto minted. The Report of the Herschell Committee uses the striking phrase that India is saturated with silver, having received more than she needs of that metal under the stimulus of free mintage. But all the imported silver has not been coined, and with a growing population and exhausting trade internal and external, it would be hazardous to reduce appreciably the annual outturn of the mints below the average of, say, the last five years.

But gold can not be coined at the Mints until the ratio between that metal and silver is settled at some future period. Gold will be received at the mints in the form of bullion or sovereigns and half-sovereigns, in exchange for rupees at the rate of 1s. 4d. and gold will be taken at the same rate by the public treasuries in discharge of Government dues. Gold will not be issued either at the mints or by the Government treasuries. The arrangements to receive gold are avowedly made to prevent exchange from rising above the sixteen-penny rate and to prevent fluctuations. There is doubtless the further object of providing a gold nucleus, which it will be expedient to have in hand when the time arrives for establishing a gold standard and fixing the ratio between gold and silver. The amount of that nucleus may possibly reach £8,000,000, which, in the opinion of the best authorities, will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the new system. But it is not intended that this gold reserve should necessarily find its way into general circulation; Lord Lansdowne has distinctly stated that "it is not proposed to substitute a gold for a silver currency." The problem of finding gold for a reserve of that metal, which for the most part will remain in the public treasuries, is by no means so formidable, or so difficult of solution, as that of finding sufficient gold to take the place of silver. £8,000,000 in gold could be found even in these times without hastening to anticipate the United States in a scramble. There is good reason to believe that there is hoarded gold in India exceeding in amount £200,000,000. The eight millions of treasure stowed away under the floors of one of the Native States a short time since, consisted for the most part of gold in coin and bullion. Lying in concealed pits that treasure yielded no interest, or other increase, to its owner. If gold be received by the Government of India in payment of dues, gold now hoarded will perhaps be brought out of its hiding places and turned to practical use, and ultimately a gold coinage may usefully supplement—it can never supersede—the silver coinage to which India is now habituated.

IN some quarters at home, according to our correspondent, surprise is expressed that the visit of the Indian Princes to take part in the opening, or rather partial opening, of the still far from completed Imperial Institute has not been recognised by the conferring of some additional honours on those potentates. In support of this view of the matter it is stated that one at least of the Chiefs was "requested" by the India Office to proceed to England to attend the ceremony. The Imperial Institute is not a Government institution, and the India Office is not likely to go the length of putting pressure upon her Majesty's feudatories to magnify its importance. That this is so was clearly shown by the difficulty experienced in getting consent for a detachment of Native Cavalry to go over to take part in the procession. Considering the comparatively little attention that the gallant fellows have received and the stir that has been made about saddling India with the cost of their trip to England, both the authorities in Whitehall and those in Simla are probably by this time heartily sorry that they gave their sanction to the expensive whim. The Royal Jubilee was a very different thing. It was quite proper that the Indian Army should be represented on that occasion, and no one doubted the expediency of taking home a small contingent of soldiers for that memorable event. The Indian Government is surely not in a position to throw away money in this reckless fashion, and it is perfectly clear that, notwithstanding the outcry raised in India, the British Treasury will not pay the little bill. The English tax-payers will not be mulcted. The expense, people at home think, ought to be borne by the Imperial Institute! If the Government of India had, when the application was made, insisted upon that as a *conditio sine qua non* it is absolutely certain that the somewhat fanciful proposal would have been dropped. Opinion is divided as to the expediency of bestowing any special distinction upon the more distinguished visitors, and it looks as if they would go empty away. One of them, the Raja of Kapurthala, is now in Paris, but is returning to London; and another, the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, has gone to Edinburgh, which, as the place where he obtained his medical diploma, has naturally even greater attractions for him than London in the height of a rather brilliant season. The Gaekwar had not yet arrived when the mail left, and it was considered doubtful if he would be seen in England unless his Highness should change his plans. Colonel FitzGerald, whose appointment as officer in charge was duly announced, will probably find the position a sinecure, if it be true, as we hear, that the Gaekwar has informed the India Office that he does not require his services. At the Jubilee there were whispers, probably entirely unfounded, that one or two of the Maharajas found the supposed restraint exercised by their Politicals a trifle irksome. The Princes now in England are in no way hampered in their movements by the British officers who accompany them.

SIR LOTHIAN NICHOLSON, whose death is announced this morning, was one of those lucky Engineer officers, who have enjoyed lucrative posts, both in civil and military life. Joining the army in 1846, he had become a Major within nine years. He was ordered to the Crimea at the outbreak of the war. As Captain he served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, commanded the 4th Company of Royal Engineers at Kinbourn, and was in immediate direction of the works for the destruction of the Sebastopol Dockyard. In recognition of his services there he received a Brevet Majority. He was then sent out to this country to assist in the suppression of the Mutiny. He served for a year, was present at the Capture of Lucknow, and was rewarded with a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy and the companionship of the Bath, having been frequently mentioned in the despatches. He was still a young soldier, but since the Mutiny he had seen no active service. Receiving his colonelcy in 1866 and major-generalship in 1877, in the following year he received his first important civil post as Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey. After holding this office for five years he was, on his return to England, appointed to the important military office of Inspector-General of Fortifications and Inspector-General of Royal Engineers. He became a lieutenant-general in 1881, and general seven years later, being appointed a colonel-commandant of Engineers in 1891. In the same year he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, and but for his death would have held that appointment other three years. Born in 1827, Sir Lothian married rather late in life the Hon. Mary Romilly, daughter of the first Lord Romilly, who was Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and Master of the Rolls at the beginning of the present century.

YESTERDAY being the Coronation Day of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, H. M. S. Lapwing was decorated from stern to stem with banners and flags, as well as the Government Dockyard flag staff. And the usual salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the land saluting Battery.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Lapwing, under the command of Captain C. H. Dare, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden, which port she left on the 19th instant. The Lapwing has been cruising between Aden and Somali Coast since February last. She has been relieved by H. M. S. Brisk. She will probably remain in Bombay for some time. Her future movements are unknown. During the voyage she experienced heavy seas and strong south-west monsoon.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the despatch to British Central Africa of an additional force, composed of volunteers from the Native Army consisting of a British officer, a hospital assistant and a hundred Sikhs, for service with the Indian force at present in the country. The officer selected to go with the force is Lieutenant W. H. Manning, 1st Sikh Infantry.

THE latest reports from Kabul state that all the Hazaras, with the exception of the Dehzangi and the Batonlang sections, have submitted to the Amir's authority.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RELEVANCES OF THE INDIAN SERVICES.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Commons, last night, Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, replying to Sir Seymour King, said the question of relieving Civil and Military servants in India owing to the fall in exchange was receiving the most careful attention, but it was necessary to consult the Indian Government before deciding anything in the matter.

THE CEYLON CURRENCY.

Unless a change is made in the Currency Arrangements in Ceylon, rupees will continue to circulate there.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

In the House of Lords Lord Kimberley, replying to Lord Cross, said that despatch sent to India relating to Mr. Foster's resolution regarding the Indian Civil Service Examinations was not approved by the majority of the Indian Council.

THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

Shrewsbury's England eleven has beaten the Australian team, by an innings and one hundred and fifty-three.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, JUNE 27.

The result of the second ballot for the Reichstag shows that the Government will have a small working majority. Forty-four Socialists have been elected.

A PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

NATIVE PRIESTS FOR INDIA AND CHINA.

ROME, JUNE 27.

A Papal Encyclical has been issued urging the necessity of Native priests in India, China, and Japan, and exhorting all Catholics in Europe to assist in the foundation of seminaries in India."

EFFECT OF THE CLOSING OF INDIAN MINTS ON AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 27.

A Cabinet Council was held here to-day, at which it was decided not to convoke Congress before September.

EXPECTED CLOSING OF MINES.

It is believed that the action of India in regard to its currency will entail the closing of several silver mines in Colorado.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The death is announced of General Sir Lothian Nicholson, Governor of Gibraltar.

THE HAZARAS.

No news of any further fighting amongst the Hazaras have come to hand.

ENGINEERING WORK NEAR KALKA.

Mr. W. Wallis, Executive Engineer, Simla, has left Simla for some important engineering undertaking near Kalka. Further particulars will be published shortly.

THE MADRAS MUNICIPAL DISTRICT BILL.

The Madras Municipal District Bill is now under consideration of the Legislative Department.

THE COMING LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

At present it is quite impossible to say what business will be taken at the next Legislative Council meeting on July 20; but the Indian Volunteers Bill, the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, and Excise Act will probably be considered.

A NEW FRENCH GUNPOWDER.

The French authorities have introduced a new smokeless powder called the B Powder. They have tried this against the English cordite smokeless powder and have pronounced it superior, because it has no erosive action in the barrels of guns, although English powder gives a higher rate of velocity.

THE C. D. ACT COMMISSIONERS.

Dr. Cleghorn and Major Wilson, having concluded their duties under the C. D. Act Commission, return to Simla to-morrow, or the next day.

BANGALORE WATER-SUPPLY.

Mr. Griesbach, of the Geological Survey, is to proceed very shortly to Bangalore to investigate the proposals for the improvement of the water-supply there.

THE AJMERE CODE.

The Ajmere Code is now under consideration of the Legislative Department.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JUNE 27.

The s.s. Gwalior, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 27.

Oriental steamer Austral from Australia arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, JUNE 28.

H. M. S. Cossack sailed for Madras.

The Italian steamer Boomida which left Bombay on the 10th instant, arrives at Hongkong (to-day) the 28th.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras	3 7-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	96⅛
3 per cent. Reduced	98
2½ per cent. Stocking Loan	103⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71 ex.
Bar Silver	35

The sum of about £135,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 28.

There is no probability now of a monsoon session of the Government in Calcutta, the rise in the rate of exchange removing all necessity for additional taxation.

THE RESIDENCY OF BUSHIRE.

Mr. J. A. Crawford does not rejoin the Foreign Office on return from leave, but officiates as Resident of Bushire, while Colonel Talbot, is on twelve months' leave.

THE LOCUST PLAGUE.

Reports from Khelat state that the plague of locusts there has assumed alarming proportions. Wheat fields are actually beaten down by them, and though they cannot yet fly their wings are growing fast. Potato crop has already been ruined.

DEATH OF AN INDIGO PLANTER.

Mr. Thomas Nicker, a retired indigo planter and one of the oldest residents of Benares, died on Tuesday. The deceased was in his 83rd year, and *succumbed after a brief illness to an attack of gout.*

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the correspondence appearing in your to-day's issue anent the simultaneous examinations, I beg to give my views. The question is of the greatest importance. The points raised by your correspondent are very suggestive ones, and it is impossible to deal with them fully in a limited space. *Firstly, as regards the monopoly of the service by certain communities,* judging from the records of the Indian Universities and the number of Government officials, I am inclined to believe that the Brahmins from the Deccan and the Babus from Bengal will have the lion's share in the service. No other community will have an iota of chance before these two. The subsidiary appointments will necessarily be filled by these two communities, and we shall have the Hindoo era returning again. Now for the second point. The backward condition of the Indian Universities, and the circumstances under which the Examinations can be taken are sufficient reasons why an English and a Native Civilian, can not be regarded as occupying an equal position. Further I would point out the inherent defects of the natives in (*a*) administrative ability; (*b*) morale; (*c*) physique—qualifications which form the differentia of successful administrators. Thirdly, as regards the danger to the British power in India. "Past History is present Politics" said the late Historian Profr. Freeman. Barring certain incidental circumstances a comparison can well be instituted between the ancient Roman Patricians and the Plebeians or at a later date between the Citizens and the Perigrini, and the English and the Natives of the modern times. Looking to the results produced in the Roman Empire, by the successive concessions made by the Emperors to the Perigrini, I can safely assert that in the long run, the British power must be endangered by the simultaneous examinations being taken unless special provisions are made. Lastly, looking only to the *result* of the examinations there is no reason why one list should not comprise both the English and the Natives. But having regard to the environments of the candidates at home and in India I think that a certain number of appointments only should be reserved for the natives. At any rate the highest appointments must be reserved for the English. The caste system is incompatible with just and fair governments. My views will have a special interest for your correspondent as I am a Parsee. I think in this matter the Hon. Member for Central Finsbury is carried away with too much zeal for his country, which is worse than no zeal at all. I do not deny that there are evils in the present system, but the course desired to be adopted is the last one, to which any wise man would turn.—Yours, &c.,

A.

June 28.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A. S. STEPHEN, 1st Royal Fusiliers, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed to the 36th Sikhs, as officiating Wing Officer.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Macgregor, D. S. O., Commandant, 1st Madras Rifles, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

THE services of Lieutenant W. R. Stone, 25th Madras Infantry, Assistant Commandant, Katha Military Police Battalion, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The inspection report on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers for 1892-93 has been acknowledged by the Government of India as being very satisfactory and creditable to Lieutenant-Colonel Wynne (the Commandant of the Corps), and all under him.

UNDER instructions from Army Head Quarters, Second-Lieutenant W. L. Cotton, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been ordered to join the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, at Raichore, as a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Madras Presidency.

It is reported that Colonel Carrington will officiate as Quarter-Master-General during the absence on privilege leave of Brigadier General Hogg, and that Major O'Sullivan, Commandant of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, will perform the duties of the Deputy Adjutant-General in addition to his own.

A SPECIAL committee has been ordered to assemble at Satara, to report on certain men of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry. President, Major McCarthy, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment; Members, Major J. N. Walker, 13th Bombay Infantry, Poona, and a medical officer to be detailed by the Principal Medical Officer, Poona District.

AT a general court-martial assembled at Lansdowne on the 29th day of May, Subahdar Sarchara Bhandari of the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, was charged with behaving in a manner unbecoming the position *and character of an officer, in that, at Lansdowne,* on the 23rd March, 1893, he unauthorisedly, and during the absence of the owner, entered the house of Naik Magwar Singh Thappa, of the same regiment, for the purpose of having criminal intercourse with Goura, *wife of the Naik.* The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. The Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the sentence.

THE following Officers have obtained leave of absence:—Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Pearse, Commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay, to Ahmednuggur for 30 days' privilege leave; Captain W. C. Ross, Adjutant and Inspector, Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteer Corps, to England, on 90 days' privilege leave; Major T. H. Woodrow, No. 20 Company Southern Division Royal Artillery, 108 days' general leave to Ootacamund; Lieutenant G. T. Matthew, 7th Bombay Lancers, to Mussooree for three months, to study the native languages; Brigadier-General E. B. Faunce, C.B., Commanding Bangalore District, 30 days' privilege leave; Major A. W. Hammans, 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to Australia and England, for one year, on private affairs; Lieutenant M. H. Egan, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, to England, for three months, on urgent private affairs; and Captain V. E. Hunt, Acting Paymaster, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, accumulated privilege leave from 7th July to 3rd October.

IN the turbulent times of Peter the Great, that bluff monarch, when short of metal for casting his cannon, made no ceremony of appropriating church bells to his warlike purposes. Since the Iron Czar's time the old order of things has changed, and, with a sort of poetic justice, the Church in Russia is now receiving reparation for Peter's despoliation of her belfries. We read in the *Novosti Dnya* that six bells, cast from copper cannon captured by the army of the Caucasus, have just been landed at Petrovsk for the Orthodox churches in Daghestan. The bell-founders are engaged in the conversion of a further large number of copper guns to the same laudable purpose.

VINCENZI (*Deut. med. Woch.*, May 4, 1893) gives the conclusions, to some extent confirming observation published previously by him, of an investigations of the properties of the cholera vibrio; the initial culture was obtained from Vienna. The organism develops luxuriantly in the blood serum of healthy guinea-pigs. The animals can be rendered immune by the filtrate from bouillon in which the vibrio has been grown, or by cultures which had been raised to temperatures between 65 deg. and 120 deg. C. The blood serum of animals thus rendered immune kills the vibrio very quickly. With this blood serum other animals can be rendered immune, and the simultaneous injection of the vibrio and the serum produces no effect. When the disease has commenced in guinea-pigs it may sometimes be stopped by injecting immunised serum into the blood-vessels. The dried serum retains its power of rendering an animal immune.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

THE UNCOINED SILVER.

FURTHER REPRESENTATIONS TO GOVERNMENT.

THE CHINA TRADE.

YESTERDAY, the trade of Bombay was not as unsettled and uncertain as the hour after the report of the amended Currency Laws was made known. But merchants have not yet found that level at which, it is said, business will ultimately settle down, and matters generally are at a stand-still.

The position of the Exchange Banks' uncoined silver is the same, and no intimation as to the decision of the Indian Government as to the Banks' claim is to hand. The Bombay Mint has accepted the silver for storage. Information was received yesterday that the Exchange Banks of Calcutta have wired the Viceroy urging their claims with regard to uncoined silver, on similar grounds to those put forward by the Bombay Banks. *The Bombay Chamber of Commerce decided, at a* committee meeting, yesterday, to support the claims *of the Exchange Banks, and have accordingly wired* to the Viceroy. Their argument is on the same lines as that of the Banks, and they have pointed out that the silver at present in Bombay and on its way to India has been bought and shipped in the course of legitimate trade, and no speculative element has entered into the transaction. It was, they maintain, brought out for the purposes of legitimate trade, and the Banks, therefore, have a fair claim to have the metal turned into rupees. Undoubtedly, *the has been adversely affected by the refusal* of the Mint to coin the silver, and should the Indian Government refuse to entertain the claim, the feeling is likely to increase.

The most serious aspect of the present crisis in commerce is the condition of India's trade with China. The whole onus of the rapidly depreciating silver has fallen on that country, and trade with that great market is dwindling down to vanishing point. The opinion is pretty generally entertained by commercial circles that our trade with China will shortly be at a stand-still, and uneasiness is felt as to the ultimate outcome. The strain upon China is undoubtedly very heavy, and how far she will be able to stand it remains to be seen.

The position too of Native States, such as Hyderabad, with its *halli sicca* rupee, is also considered to be serious. The whole of their vast stores of silver, coined and uncoined—estimated in some quarters at the fanciful figure of two thousand millions sterling—are greatly affected, and is now worth no more than uncoined metal in the market. Taking the case of India's largest Native State, Hyderabad, Deccan, the fluctuations between the *halli sicca* and the Government rupee were not far-reaching and had little or no effect on trade. Of course, it was always possible to take a lota of silver to the Mint and receive a Government rupee for it, but now there is no saying how soon it will reach eleven annas, and what the position of the finance of a large State like Hyderabad will be, if such conditions prevail in the near future, it is impossible to forecast. That it has a grave situation to meet is certain. Its import and export duties are levied wholly in *halli sicca*; and the amending of the Currency Laws on Monday must of necessity have made a serious difference in the revenue of the country. The flow of Government rupees into the State is not great, whilst the whole of the imports are paid for in that coin.

THE HERSCHELL REPORT.

HOW THE SECRET WAS NOT KEPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"All's well that ends well." The rupee is fixed at 1s. 4d. It may, however, interest your readers to learn how perfectly the secret of the Herschell Committee Report was kept. For that purpose I enclose a copy of the morning edition of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of the 8th June, containing a telegram, dated London, 7th June, 6-20 p.m., giving a summary of the Report almost as perfect as the official summary, dated Simla, 20th June. It runs as follows:—

"I hear from good authority that the proposals of Lord Herschell's Committee are to close the mints in India to the free coinage of silver, reserving to Government the right to coin rupees also in future when required, and to permit the public to tender gold for that purpose, and to receive fifteen rupees for every sovereign tendered. This amounts to a fixed ratio of one shilling and four pence. It is left to the Indian Government to fix the time for introducing the scheme; the ruling idea seems to be to go over to a gold coinage gradually on the basis of the above ratio. Negotiations between London and Calcutta about the details of the plan might delay its publication somewhat."—Yours, &c.,

J. TINTNER.

The following is the text of the paragraph quoted by our correspondent:—"J. London, 7, June, 620 Ne Augustes. Schnelle erfahre ich, daf die Vorschlage von Lord Herschell's Comite dahin gehen, die Munzenin Indien gegen die freie Silberpragung zu schliefen unter dem Vorbehalt, fur die Regierung auch in Zukunft Rupees zu pragen, wenn Bedarf dafur ist, und jedem freizustellen, zu diesem zweck Gold einzuliefern und dagegen funfzehn Rupees fur einen Sovereign zu empfangen. Dies entspricht einer festen Werth-Relation von einem Shilling vier Pence. Der indischen Regierung soll vorbenhalten bleiben, den Zeitpunkt der Ausfuhrung selbst zu bestimmen. Die leitende Idee scheint der allmahlige Uebergang zur Goldwahrung auf Basis obiger Werth-Relation. Zwischen London und Calcutta schweben Verhandlungen uber dir dir Details Planes die Veroffentlichung vielleicht noch etwas verzogern konnen.

CURRENCY NOTES ENCASHED AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE following satisfactory reply has been received from Government anent the petition forwarded by the sojourners at Mahableshwar about the encashment of currency notes at the station:—

Bombay, 27th, June, 1893.

Revenue Department.

From the Accountant-General,

To Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Esq.

Sir,—In reply to your letter, dated the 20th instant, I have the honour to inform you that Government have ordered the encashment of notes presented at the Mahableshwar sub-treasury by visitors to that station during the season.—I have, &c.,

A. F. COX,

Accountant-General.

MANY flattering attentions, a Vienna correspondent says, were bestowed on the long-distance walkers who reached that city from Berlin, especially by vegetarians. A supper was given to them, but not until the difficulty as to who was to have the gold medal, had been arranged, did they sit down to salad, vegetables, and fruit. The first prize was awarded to the engineer, who arrived seventy minutes after the printer, but had taken the prescribed six hours rest, while the latter had started an hour earlier than was arranged. At three p.m.—that is, twenty-two hours after the first two—the Vienna engineer arrived, very much tired out. The medical student, who began the tour running for many miles, is returning by railway, having hurt his feet. The one who calls himself the "Nature man" has also resorted to the railway.

IT is semi-officially stated, says an Odessa correspondent, that the Trans-Caspian Railway will shortly be extended to Tashkent and Ferghana. Deputations composed of Russian settlers and natives are continually waiting upon Baron Vrevsky, the Governor-General, to enlist his earnest support in the early accomplishment of this enterprise. A further extension of Russia's railway system in Central Asia is no doubt a very important desideratum, but there are many governments in European Russia where the native industries are seriously languishing for the want of railway facilities, and the Government might consider the welfare of these home provinces before catering for the transport necessities of the Asiatics, to whom a few decades are of no particular consequence when reforms or improvements are concerned.

THE BOATING FATALITY IN POONA.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Poona on the 27th instant, says: This boating accident is quite the saddest thing that has happened for a long time, especially as it was all so utterly preventible. The body of poor Lieutenant Verney was found to-day at Mundwa, where the paper-mill is, about five miles off. He was the man who was seen to jump out of the boat and seemed determined to swim for life, and who got as far as the FitzGerald Bridge before he was seen to "throw his arms up" and disappear. His throwing his arms up, is now explained. He had managed to get his coat off, and his heavy flannel shirt half off. He was found with his arm bent over his head, with the flannel half off and his head caught in it as in a bag, the button half wrenched off and the shirt tight round his neck. His body was very little disfigured, and there were no marks of injury to the head in any way suggesting that he lost consciousness before drowning. Rather there are marks of suffocation. He evidently felt that the heavy flannel was too much for him, and he was trying to get it off when he lost strength, and came in contact with the pier and went down with what appeared to be a despairing gesture, but *and merely his arm held over his head by the flan-* nel. The other two poor fellows are almost certainly *under the fall of the Bund still. It is very ghast-* ly. They can hardly be got out till the water goes down. Some years ago, a man who tried to ride over the Bund, was drowned with his horse, and his body was not recovered for eleven days, when it was found standing bolt upright against the pier under the fall! If the bodies were free the cannonading would have brought them up. If they were downstream they would have been found by now. They are imprisoned *just where they felt. There is some talk of* putting a raft and mooring it near enough to allow of grappling irons being thrown into the fall so as to drag out the bodies, but it is a difficult thing to manage so long as the water is so high. It is all sad.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 28.

The final recovery of two of the bodies of the young officers who were drowned on Sunday last, and the inquests which have been held this morning place the whole story of the disaster in a very small compass, and show that the deceased went to the boat-house, took a boat which they had sailed in the previous evening, with the idea of tacking back up the river to the Connaught Boat Club, at Kirkee, whom the boat belonged. It is a thousand pities that no oarsman who knew the river well was present to have dissuaded them from attempting to go up stream when such a strong wind was blowing in a contrary direction and a current rushing with such force against them. They had scarcely left the shore before the current drove them in a direction different from that they wished to go, and as the evidence taken at the inquest on Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. P. Verney, two witnesses pointed out on a rough sketch made by the worthy Magistrate that the first tack made brought them at least twenty yards nearer the Bund than from it. The bavildar of the Boat Club gave his evidence before the Cantonment Magistrate in a clear way, and corroborated almost every detail of the evidence he had previously given to Major Macpherson, the District Superintendent of Police. The second native witness at the inquest, a Hindu fisherman, saw the whole occurrence as he was at the time on some high ground between the Bund and the Fitz-Gerald Bridge. He corroborated the statements of the first witness except in one or two trifling particulars, and as he was near the Bund, and the first witness was standing on the shore at the Boat Club, where, although he could see all the movements made by the boat, at first would not be able to distinguish so accurately from a hundred and fifty yards distance. Both witnesses say that the bow of the boat was at first upstream, and that even in that position the boat drifted backwards, finally turned round, that the deceased were rowing hard, and that, when they got about fifty yards from the Bund, they stopped, and the boat went, one said, bow first—the other broadside on—over the Bund: perhaps it was at that moment they saw hopelessness of their position and gave up trying. From the condition of Lieutenant Verney's body, when found, it seems highly probable that he was suffocated in an attempt to drag a thick flannel shirt over his head, whilst he was in the water. Neither of the witnesses were able to identify the officer who jumped down-stream from the two who remained in the boat or jumped towards the Bund; but the probability is that the first mentioned was Lieutenant Verney, as he had taken his braces down, and the arm over his head was evidently engaged in pulling at the shirt, which was unhappily not unfastened at the neck, and getting wet suffocated him. The inquest on Lieutenant Verney was just finished, and the court was about to rise, when announcement was received that another body had been found at Wadgaon, some eight miles down the river, at 6 o'clock, this morning, whereupon the court was adjourned until the arrival of the second body, at 9-15, which was identified by Captain Poore and Lieutenant Beresford as that of Lieutenant Crawley, of the 7th Hussars. The only further evidence necessary was that of the medical officers as to the cause of death, and evidence of the finding of the body of the deceased, and his identification.

On entering the mortuary of the Ghorpuri Hospital at dusk last evening, and viewing the body of the officer who was first recovered, lying as if he were asleep—his features quiet and composed, his eyes closed, and an air of peace surrounding him—it was hard to realise that he was dead. But this morning on entering the same building again to view the body of the second officer, which had been recovered the spectacle was horrifying, the odours sickening and stifling. The features and body were quite black, and presented a ghastly appearance, the lower extremities were contorted, and the feet twisted inwards. His shirt was torn in front, and his flannel trousers were fastened on by a silver belt, which bore his initials, and which was used as a means of identification. Deceased was brought across the river by the Yerrowda Bridge and up the long road leading to Ghorpuri on a charpoy covered with a cloth, and some twigs to the hospital. On the way there, Major Macpherson, the District Superintendent of Police, recognised the body as that of Mr. Crawley, who was well-known in Poona as a polo player, and was very popular among his associates. He will probably be buried this evening with his friend and comrade, Lieutenant Verney.

The body of the third officer is up to this still missing, but it is possible his body will be recovered ere long as the spots where the other bodies had drifted indicates where the third is likely to be found.

The sad fate of these three young officers (Lieutenant Verney who was only twenty-three years of age) has cast a gloom over this station, intensifying that feeling of sorrow and sympathy evoked by the sad event of a few weeks back for the loss of those, who, had they been spared, might have rendered good and useful service in the cause of their Sovereign and country.

LATER.

The body of Lieutenant Sutton was recovered at 12 o'clock to-day, in an advanced state of decomposition. An inquest was held at 3 o'clock to-day. Captain C. H. Agnew, 7th Hussars, identified the body, but stated that the face was unrecognisable. Deceased was only identified by his name on his socks. A native found the body in the bank of the river near Wadgaon, where the second body was found. His shirt was torn off the body. The verdict was the same as in the other two cases. A solemn funeral of all the three officers took place this evening at five o'clock. The procession was headed by a firing party, consisting of forty men of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, marching with arms reversed. The Band of the same regiment came next, following these were three gun carriages, supplied by the L. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, bearing the bodies each. The coffins were covered with the Union Jack on the top. The deceased's sword and helmet were buried in numerous wreaths and crosses. The pall-bearers, who marched beside the coffins, were all the Officers of the 7th Hussars, namely, Colonel Hunt, Major Paget, Captains Agnew, Nicholson, Houldsworth, Liebert, Poore, Lieutenants Brooke, the Honorable Beresford, and Stewart, Regimental Sergeant Major Humphries, Squadron Sergeant Major Curtis, and Sergeant Westherall, who mostly came from Mhow to attend the funeral, led the three chargers, followed by gun carriages. After these marched a few men of the Hussars who are attending the various military classes now being held in Poona, following on came a numerous body of Civil and Military Officers. Near the procession was a large gathering of men of the garrison of all ranks. H. E. the Governor awaited the arrival of the procession to the cemetery, and on behalf of Lord and Lady Willoughby de Broke placed a lovely wreath on the coffin, containing Lieutenant Verney's remains. The Provincial Commander-in-Chief was unable to be present, but was represented by Captain Havelock Hudson, A.-D.-C. The Rev. Mr. Bowen officiated, and at the conclusion a firing party fired three volleys.

Owing to short notice two graves have only been prepared, the third coffin being temporarily placed in the second grave; subsequently one grave will be made for all three. The coffins will be placed alongside each other. Lady Harris, Lady Hudson, and Mrs. Blundell sent beautiful wreaths.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held to-day, by Major Newnham-Smith, the Cantonment Magistrate, at the Ghorepuri Auxiliary Hospital, when the following evidence was given:—

Surgeon-Major G. H. Bull, officiating Staff Surgeon, stated on oath: I was called to view a body at the mortuary, Ghorepuri Station Hospital, and have *examined it. I am of opinion that death was due to* drowning. From the appearance of the body it had been *dead two days.*

Major Paget on oath said: I have just seen a body in the mortuary of the Station Hospital, Ghorepuri. It is that of the late Lieutenant the Hon. H. P. Verney, 7th Hussars.

Vishnu bin Hari Havildar, Poona Boat Club, on oath, stated: Last Sunday, the 25th inst., at about 2-45 p.m., three officers, who came from Mhow, came to the Boat Club, and took the *Una*, a sailing boat and *all three* got into the boat. It was a very stormy day the river was running strong and falling over the Bund. They set *sail, and tacked across to the other side.* They then turned the bow of the boat round to go upstream, but the boat drifted with the stem *first downstream.* The *sail was up till* about 100 yards from the Bund, when they lowered sail. At that point the force of the wind turned the bow of the boat to the north—that is the shore opposite the Boat Club. The boat began to drift broadside in the direction of the Bund to within 100 yards of it, when the sail was lowered, and they began to row, and continued doing so until within twenty yards of it, when they left off. The boat drifted, and finally fell over the Bund bow foremost. At the time one of the officers was standing up in the boat, the other two were sitting. This is all I know. I saw this from the shore of the Boat Club.

Dugdu bin Fakira, a fisherman, stated: Last Sunday, the 25th instant, about 3 or 3-30 p.m. I was fishing on some high ground on the north bank of the river between the Bund and the Fitz Gerald Bridge and could see both up and down stream. I saw three officers in a sailing boat. They got to the north bank. They then apparently tacked round, and the sail being up the force of the wind made them drift into mid-stream. When the boat was from twenty to thirty yards from the Bund I saw one of them lower the sail, and the other two were rowing; the sail was only lowered half-way. It fell on the heads of the two who were rowing; it was a stormy day, and there was a very strong current. The wind hitting the half-furled sail, and the force of the current sent the boat over the Bund in a minute. At the moment of going over the boat turned broadside. I spoke disappeared under the water. Four paces from the from the force of the fall up] again. The three officers Bund the boat. The suction of the water sucked the boat to float back to the Bund, and then I saw two officers jump off the boat towards the Bund, and one jumped off down-stream. The two who jumped towards the Bund never rose again, whilst the one that jumped down-stream and swam towards the bridge attempted to seize hold of the bridge. I saw him sink under the sixth arch from the Bund Gardens. The boat went to pieces and disappeared.

Domsha Jania bin Bhagu (Mahar) said: I am a resident of Mundwa. I was keeping a look-out for dead bodies yesterday. At about 4 p.m. I saw a dead body floating in the water, and informed the police patel, and with the assistance of some men got the body out. The body was found near the distillery at Mundwa. There were shoes on the feet and trousers on the body, and there was a shirt over the face. One hand was over the head and the other by the side. It was not disfigured in any way. I have seen the body in the mortuary. It is the same body I picked up.

The inquest was then adjourned. The body of Lieut. Crawley was discovered at six o'clock this morning, and the inquest will be resumed shortly. The inquest on Mr. Verney's body has concluded.

An inquest on the body of Lieut. Crawley, which was brought in about 9-15 p.m., the following evidence was recorded:

Lieutenant T. G. Beresford, 7th Hussars, stated: I have just viewed a body, and identify it as that of the late Lieut. Crawley of my regiment. I recognise the body both by the features as also by a belt that he wore. The belt now shown to me belonged to the late Lieut. Crawley.

Surg.-Capt. R. T. Copeland, A. M. S., said: I have just viewed a body. I am of opinion that death was due to drowning. The body has apparently been in the water two or three days.

Tukaram bin Ranoji states: I am police patel of Wadgaon village. This morning about 6 I saw a dead body floating in the river on the far side of the village of Wadgaon. With assistance I got the body out. Shoes were on the feet, and the body also had on it a shirt and a pair of trousers with belt round the waist. I brought the body here. The body I have now seen is the same body I am speaking of. I produce the belt and a set of four gold studs.

The Magistrate recorded the following verdict:—From the evidence produced I am of opinion that the late Lieut. the Hon. H. P. Verney and the late Lieut. L. R. Crawley were accidentally drowned on the 25th instant by a boat in which they were sailing upsetting over the Bund. I am further of opinion that the use of the boats to the public should be prohibited during a stormy weather; rendering boating dangerous to the public, and I suggest that all boats be locked up during such weather by order of the committee of the Boat Club, and that a by-law be passed to the above effect.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OR EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Cape St Vincent perfect.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at or about noon Friday, 30th instant.

Mauritius and Madagascar mails close at Durban, on Thursday afternoon, the 29th instant.

A LARGE Libau milling firm, an Odessa correspondent says, has set the first example of importing foreign grain into Russia. This house recently closed a contract with certain grain exporters in Konigsberg for the delivery of 300,000 poods of wheat monthly for twelve months in Libau. The Russian buyers state that the German wheat is delivered to them at 1½ copeks per pood cheaper than the wheat coming from the Southern Provinces. As the control of all railway tariff is in the hands of the Ministers of Finance and of Ways and Communications, those Departments may now see their way clear to make such a reduction in the cost of grain transport as to stop the import of foreign wheat into the Baltic Provinces. A network system of light railways traversing the grain producing regions of the southern black earth belt would go far to restore Russia's great staple industry, to that competitive position on the European grain marts which during the last two or three years it has gradually lost.

AN Odessa correspondent writes: The "Novosti," in an article on the Home Rule campaign, expresses its astonishment at the flagrant transgression of all polite amenities and ordinary courtesies daily manifested by one or another of the first rank of Mr. Gladstone's political opponents. The Russian journal adds: "The conservatives and Unionists know perfectly well, despite their heated asseverations to the contrary, that they are not only vainly fighting an impregnable majority in the Commons, but also a majority in the country. The antagonists of Mr. Gladstone feel themselves in a similar position to that of the French Monarchists and Bonapartists. They are conscious of the ground slipping away from beneath their feet; they know at last that they can never win the battle they are waging against the establishment of Irish autonomy by fair and legitimate means, and hence the tricks and shifts and unedifying virulence of language to which they are now in their anger resorting."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held at the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presiding. There were also present:—Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. Viegas, Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Dr. Bhalchandra, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, and Mr. K. M. Shroff.

THE FORAS ROAD MARKET.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the time being extended for a period of two months from the 10th instant, of the contract with Messrs. Pallonji S. Mistry & Co., for constructing the Foras Road Market.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

NEW BOILERS, ENGINES, AND PUMPS AT LOVE GROVE.

The Committee further considered letter No. 5616, dated 19th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to an excess of Rs. 29,948 on the grant for the purchase, erection, &c., of new boilers, engines, and pumps at Love Grove.

The Commissioner, in his letter, said: The Corporation have, in their resolutions, quoted in the margin, from time to time, sanctioned sums totalling Rs. 4,80,000, for the purchase, erection, &c., of new boilers, engines, and pumps at Love Grove. Rs. 4,49,000 have been sanctioned to be met by a loan and Rs. 49,000 out of the sale-proceeds of old engines, boilers, and pumps, two centrifugal pumps and the materials of the old pumping station. A revised estimate is herewith submitted, which shows that the total expenditure cannot fall short of Rs. 4,91,037-11-4, showing an excess of Rs. 11,097-11-4. The excess to be accounted for under the head of contingencies in the revised estimate, though the Drainage Engineer expresses a doubt whether the cost of erection was not inadvertently omitted from Mr. Walton's original estimates, and, if so, this would amply account for the excess. I believe, however, that the contingent grant of Rs. 30,391 included in the original sanction of 4 lakhs did include the cost of erection. The extra contingencies in the revised estimate include the cost of a temporary shed, of a *pucka* dam, &c., in the condensing tank, and also a sum of Rs. 7,651-9-8 on account of two cast-iron staircases, stores needed for erection, and the cost (Rs. 1,000) of raising the road at Love Grove, occasioned by taking the outfall across the road. The excess is also partly due to the works undertaken a short time ago when the sewer connection to the new pumps was effected. All these are works of absolute necessity. In a separate statement attached, is shown an estimate of Rs. 9,850 for (*a*) the cost of and economizer, (*b*) a penstock to the catchpit, (*c*) rails from the old boiler house to the new one. The economizer will be a valuable addition to the plant, and, by reducing the coal consumption, is expected to repay its cost in twelve months. The penstock is needed to shut off the sewer from the catchpit when the pumps have to be entered for repairs. It is proposed to use the old boiler house in future for the storage of coal in the monsoon, and the rails are necessary to run the coal trucks to the new boiler house. The Executive Engineer concurs with the Drainage Engineer that excess considering these works to be urgent, Rs. 11,038 + Rs. 9,850, over the sanctioned grant of Rs. 29,948. This I request the sanction of the Corporation to the items of rupees 630 for two cast-iron staircases and rupees 1,000 for raising the road, and it may be necessary that I should accord sanction in anticipation of sanction by the Corporation to the revised estimates.

Dr. Viegas remarked that it was a matter of regret that their estimates should be exceeded to such a considerable sum as twenty-one thousand rupees.

The Chairman corrected Dr. Viegas, and said that there was an excess of eleven thousand rupees only.

Dr. Viegas, continuing, said that even eleven thousand rupees was a considerable excess over the estimates. This was not the first time that an excess was shown over the original estimates, but in almost every work the Committee was asked to recommend the Corporation to sanction a further amount.

The Commissioner asked if Dr. Viegas could give any other instance except Tansa where the Standing Committee were asked to recommend a sanction for an excess.

Mr. Roughton replied that there were one or two items on the agenda paper for the day, which could confirm the statement.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram thought that an excess of Rs. 11,000 over the estimates of a work of four to five lakhs of rupees was not a very great excess.

Mr. Carroll observed that the excess would hardly come to three per cent. on the total cost.

Mr. Kabraji asked if the Government would ever tolerate even an excess of two per cent.

Dr. Bhalchandra said that it was a matter of regret that this excess should not have been foreseen. He, therefore, proposed that letter No. 5616, dated 19th instant, from the Commissioner should be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that sanction should be given to the excess of Rs. 11,099-17-4, on account of the cost of erection, &c., of the new boilers, engines, and pumps at the Love Grove pumping station, and Rs. 9,850 for the cost of an economizer, a penstock to the catchpits and rails from the old boiler-house to the new one. The total sum Rs. 20,948 to be included in the lo

ment, but the payment was refused. The Municipal solicitors had then addressed the owner of the property on the subject, asking for payment, but as no payment had as yet been made, the solicitors advise a suit being filed against them.

On the motion of Mr. Roughton, the consideration of the matter was deferred until the next meeting, and the Municipal Commissioner was asked to ascertain the opinion of the Municipal solicitors, whether any portion of the claim would be foregone, if proceedings were taken by suit, instead of by distraint.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE WATER-SUPPLY.

The Commissioner said with reference to an enquiry made at the meeting before last, that proposals for filters, at Malabar Hill Reservoir, were among other proposals for improvements in the water-supply before the Standing Committee, and the Corporation, four years ago, but that the proposals for filters were not adopted. He added that the additional filters would cost about two lakhs of rupees. That the subject had been recently under discussion between himself, the Executive Engineer, and the Water Engineer, and a report from him would be shortly before the Standing Committee.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and a Special Jury :—

THE LOHAR CHAWL MURDER.

Witoo Moroba and Rama Bajee were charged with having, on the 7th April last, committed the murder of one Govind Rana, in Lohar Chawl Street. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Lord Colin Campbell appeared for the first accused; and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Darashah Bejonjee Mehta, appeared for the second accused. The under-mentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. W. W. Wilson, foreman.
Mr. E. M. Slater. Mr. A. F. Simpson.
Mr. Rangildas Bhucanass. Mr. J. Soares.
Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Joejeebhoy. Mr. Eknath R. Khote.
Mr. Dharamsi M. Goculdas. Mr. Krishnanath A. Kirtikar.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, stated the principal facts of the case. The occurrence, which formed the subject of the trial, took place on the night of the 7th April last, in the Lohar Chawl Street, which was not far from the Crawford Market. There was no doubt from the evidence that the young man, Govind, met his death that night from the effects of a blow or blows inflicted upon him by some person in the street. It would be for the jury to say upon the evidence whether the prisoners, or either of them, were the person or persons who inflicted the blows; and whether what they did, amounted to culpable homicide amounting to murder, or to any other offence, under the Penal Code. Assuming that the jury came to the conclusion that the prisoners were not guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder, it was perfectly competent to them, if they were satisfied upon the evidence, to return a verdict, either of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. [illegible] evidence would show that an ill-feeling existed on the part of the first prisoner in consequence of some insult, [illegible] had, which the deceased had given to the wife of the former. It would be shown that the latter had been a former lodger in the deceased's house on one or two occasions, and had abused and threatened him. On the night in question, the two prisoners and other persons were walking along the road not far from the Crawford Market, which they afterwards entered. They happened to see the deceased there and followed him, and the evidence would show that the first prisoner struck him with a stick on the head, and the deceased fell down. As he got up and attempted to escape, the second prisoner seized hold of him, and the first prisoner again struck him one or more blows across his head, the result of the injuries being that the boy died almost immediately. That was a short outline of the evidence, which four or five witnesses had given in the police court, and which would also be placed before the jury. Supposing the jury were satisfied that the assault was committed in the manner described, the question would be for them to consider whether the offence amounted to culpable homicide amounting to murder. There were certain exceptions to the section bearing upon the offence; but as far as the evidence had been given, the learned counsel did not think it could be contended that the offence came within any of those exceptions. Supposing the jury were of opinion that the assault was not committed with the intention of causing death, or with the intention of causing such bodily injury as would be sufficient, in the ordinary course of nature, to cause death, it would be possible for them to find both or either of the prisoners guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder or voluntarily causing grevous hurt. If the jury thought that the assault was not committed with the intention of causing death, but only with a view to give the boy a sound thrashing, then it would be their duty to return a verdict of guilty of causing grievous hurt. If the evidence showed that the second prisoner held the deceased so that the first prisoner had an opportunity of striking him, the jury would be justified in finding him guilty of the actual offence or of the abetment of either if the offences.

Evidence was called for the prosecution.

Witoo Jotee, a labourer, residing in Lohar Chawl, said that he boarded at the house of the father of the second prisoner, and lived in the same room with the prisoner. He remembered the *day on which the boy Govind died*, and he saw the first prisoner that night. They both went to a liquor-shop in Lohar Chawl Street, in company of five others, among whom was the second prisoner. It was then about 8.30 p. m. Four of them went to the Crawford Market, among whom were the two prisoners. Witness followed them to the Market; but he and one Appa remained outside the Market at the corner. Those four persons who went in came out of the Market soon after with four others. Witness was at that time returning home in Lohar Chawl Street. They overtook witness and passed by the road. When they arrived at the tank, *the first prisoner said to the second "that boy is going,"* pointing to the deceased. The latter went to a *beedee* shop, and three men who were with him went away in another direction. The deceased purchased some *beedees*, and walked on. The first prisoner walked forward, and standing in the middle of the road, struck the boy with a stick on his back as he walked past him. The boy got up and began to run away. The second prisoner then seized him, and the first struck him a blow on the forehead. The boy fell down, whereupon the two prisoners ran away. Witness then went away to his house. He was at a distance of about fifteen yards when he saw the boy assaulted. The stick was similar to the *bamboo* stick produced in Court.

Cross-examined by Lord Colin Campell.—I was arrested the next day by the police, because I was suspected of having killed the boy. There were four others arrested on suspicion. I was remanded to jail for about a fortnight.

Other witnesses were examined, and gave corroborative evidence. The court adjourned until 10 o'clock

THE GILGIT FRONTIER OFFICERS.

A TELEGRAM dated Gilgit, Saturday says:—Every thing is quiet here, and we have settled down into summer quarters. A small force under the command of Captain Townshend, Central India Horse, is retained at Thayar Lasht. Lieutenant Drummond, 2nd Gurkhas, has recently returned from that place, and will probably accompany the famous Body-guard Regiment to Kashmir when it is relieved in July. Captain Hutchinson and Lieutenant Cockerill are at present in Hunza, as well as Lieutenant Gordon. The Assistant British Agent Lieutenant Bruce, is under orders for the same district. Captain Powell and Lieutenant Harman are with the Chilas garrison, and Lieutenant Moberly is at Bunji. Captain Sandbach, R.E., has just been relieved by Lieutenant Fowler, R.E., and has started for Kashmir: he will shortly be followed by Lieutenant Kaye, R. A. Captain Wallace, who was severely wounded at Thalpen in November, has gone on to India on medical certificate. Surgeon-Captain Luard accompanied him as far as the Burzil Pass. Lieutenant Joly de Lotbiniere, R. E., is engaged in engineering work in the Chalt Valley, while Lieutenant Fowler R. E., is superintending the bridging work on the Indus Valley Road. Captain Powell and Lieutenant Douglas have just returned from a visit to the Lalusar Lake in the Khagan Valley. The officers remaining at Gilgit at present are Major Twigg, Captain O'Brien and Trevor, of the 15th Sikhs; Surgeon-Captain Roberts, Lieutenant Manners-Smith, Lieutenant Watson, R. A. and Lieutenant Drummond. Surgeon-Major Robertson is temporarily detained, at Gilgit to carry on the duties of British Agent, in the absence of Colonel Durand, now at Simla.

THERE were 81 deaths from cholera in the Punjab in the week ended the 20th ultimo against 82 in the previous week. Montgomery accounted for 41, Gujranwala for 30, and the rural circle of Simla for three. The total death rate of the province remained low, being 6·3 per thousand less than the average rate of the corresponding week of the past five years.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. Ramchandra Krishna, head-clerk in the employ of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, charged Khanji Sawji, of the firm of Messrs. Khimji Khanji, with cheating in respect of 630 bags of brown rapeseed, on the 16th May last.

Mr. Owen, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Dinshah Davur, barrister-at law, defended the accused.

The facts of the case are as follows:—The accused's firm carried on business at Mandvi Bunder, Bombay. On the 16th May last, Messrs. Ralli Brothers contracted to buy from the accused 630 bags of brown rapeseed. The bags were to arrive from Hissar by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. One of the terms of the contract, which the accused made on behalf of his firm, was that 90 per cent. of the price of the goods should be paid by the complainants to the accused on delivery of the railway receipts for the goods. The accused went to the complainant's office and received Rs. 4,950, being the 90 per cent. of the full value of the goods, and signed a receipt for the sum. The accused then handed over to Messrs. Ralli Brothers two railway receipts of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company for the 630 bags. On the next morning the complainant heard that the accused's firm was in difficulties. He thereupon went to the Goods Agent's Office of the Railway, at Carnac Bunder, to make inquiries about the consignment. The Goods Agent told the complainant that the consignment had been stopped by the consignor, by a telegram sent from Hissar, on the 13th May. The Agent also showed to the complainant a notice written by the solicitors of the firm of Ram Gopal Fulchaud, who were friends of the consignors, asking the Railway Company not to deliver the goods. Fulchand intimated to the accused that the consignors had stopped delivery of the goods until the accused paid them Rs. 12,000 due by him. This was done on the morning of the 16th May, and at 9 o'clock in the morning, the accused sent a reply to Fulchand that he knew that the delivery of the consignment was stopped. Thus the accused obtained Rs. 4,953 from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, on the strength of the railway receipts, which the accused at the time knew, would not be accepted. The accused was, therefore charged with cheating Messrs. Ralli Brothers in respect of the above amount.

Mr. P. C. Stephanides, being examined by Mr. Owen, said that he was the head of the seed department of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. He initialed the contract entered into by the firm with the accused. Had he known that the goods had been stopped he would not have signed the contract.

Nundram Gungaram, examined by Mr. Owen said, that he was a cook in the service of Ramkhaghat. In the month of May last his master gave him a *hoondie* to present it to Khimji Khanji. He could not identify the *hoondie*. He had called on Khimjee Khanjee once, to demand the payment of the *hoondie*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davur, witness said that it was one of his duties to cash *hoondies*. He had once before cashed the *hoondie* with Khimjee Khanjee. He knew the firm of Ramgopal Fulchaud. He had presented several *hoondies* to Ramgopal Fulchaud. He did not know the firm of Makandram Govindram. Sometimes he presented *hoondies* to the firm of Chapsiwalla. He could not tell the name of a single firm whom he presented *hoondies* in last month. He did not remember whether he had presented any *hoondies* within the last two months. He did not know how to read or write. He was entrusted with [illegible] twenty-five *hoondies* at a time. The *hoondie*, [illegible] presented to Khimjee Khanjee was for Rs 1,000. He [illegible] payment of the *hoondie* on the same day it was presented, but could not get it. He did not know whether he could subsequently got payment for the hoondie.

Chandoolal Pirailal, in his examination by Mr. Owen, deposed that he was a servant in the firm of Sakuram Toolsidass, whose Bombay agents are Gopaldass Gungasai's firm. He knew the firm of Khimjee Khanjee. One of the servants of Khimjee was attending to his business at Mujuffarnagar. He used to make purchases there for Khimjee and Khanjee. He never paid money for the goods he purchased, but he wrote *hoondies* and somebody else paid the money. Witness knew that 650 bags of rapeseeds were consigned to Sajuram in Bombay.

Mr. Owen: Were any *hoondies* drawn against the consignment.

Mr. Davur objected to the question being put to the witness, on the ground that it was leading, but the Magistrate overruled the objection.

Witness continued that five *hoondies* of the aggregate amount of Rs. 5,700 were drawn against the consignment. The railway receipts for the consignment were received by Khanjee. Of the five *hoondies*, two were drawn on the firm of Gopaldass Gungasai for Rs. 2,700.

Mr. Owen: Do you know the accused?—Yes.

Mr. Owen: After these *hoondies* had been presented, did you see Khimjee Khanjee?—Yes.

Mr. Owen: Did the firm of Gokaldass cause these three *hoondies* to be presented to Khimjee Khanji?

Mr. Davur objected to this question, stating that the previous transactions made by the accused had nothing whatever to do with the present case.

Mr. Owen stated that he wanted to show that the accused had no credit. The accused's defence was that his credit was destroyed by the steps taken by them, and it prevented him from fulfilling his engagements. He would show that the accused had, before this charge had been preferred, dishonoured several *hoondies*.

Mr. Davur said that the question was quite irrelevant to the enquiry. His client had not taken possession of any goods, and so he did not accept the *hoondies*.

The Magistrate allowed the question, but took note of Mr. Davur's objection.

Mr. Owen: Was anything paid on that account?—Yes; Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Owen: When this payment was made, was any document or any railway receipt endorsed?—Gopaldas signed two railway receipts and returned them to the accused, which he first saw in the hands of Khimji.

Witness continued that the railway receipts originally stood in the name of his master, who transferred them to Khimjee. He went to Khimjee's firm once or twice to demand the payment of Rs. 3,000 for the remaining two *hoondies*, which were in the hand of Ganeshdass Thakerdass. The accused held the bill of ladings in his possession. He asked Khimjee to pay Rs. 3,000 which the accused said he would pay on the following day. He saw the accused again on the 16th of the month and demanded money from him, but he gave two railway receipts to the witness, who could not say why the sum of Rs. 3,000 was not paid to him. The accused did not then mention that the goods was of inferior quality.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davur, witness said, that the accused owed money to his master. One of the four railway receipts was in the name of the accused, who returned it to the witness. The accused could have got the delivery of the goods mentioned in the receipt, which stood in his name, but witness stopped the delivery of goods as the accused had not paid the money.

Mr. Davur here offered to put in three telegrams, in which reference was made [illegible] transaction, but Mr. Owen objected to the tele[illegible]ms being received as evidence before the truth of the statements contained in the telegram had been established.

It was finally resolved that Mr. Davur should call some witnesses to prove that the statements made in the telegrams were true.

Witness proceeded to say that Khimjee Khanjee's man gave *hoondi* to his (witness's) master in return for the money advanced to the accused by his master.

Sorabji Rustomjee, in his examination by Mr. Owen, said that he was an assistant, in the employ of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon, who in the month of May last purchased four railway receipts from the accused. He did not know whether those receipts were part of a consignment of the 1,630 bags consigned from Hissar, but he knew that the goods were consigned from Hissar. The bags of rapeseeds were not delivered, because the consignor sent a telegram stopping the delivery of the same. He paid Rs. 1,150 on the 12th of May, and Rs. 2,400 on the 15th of the same month.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davur, witness said that Mr. Walter Lang was the head of the seeds department. If any difficulty arose witness consulted Mr. Lang. They had made some previous contracts with the accused, who had fulfilled them. There were no contracts in which the accused received money and failed to deliver the goods. There were some contracts in which they only paid 90 per cent. and received the goods, from the accused. 10 per cent. of the value of the goods was still due to the accused. Before the accused sold them the railway receipts in question, more than Rs. 2,000, were due to the accused by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. They had no dispute with Khimjee Khanjee before the stoppage of goods mentioned in the four receipts. General instructions were given to their brokers to deal with respectable customers only. The railway company had filed an interpleader suit with respect to the goods. Their solicitors were Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani. Mr. Lang consulted some solicitors about the matter. Witness did not know who the solicitors were.

At this stage the case was [illegible] adjourned.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; cost-less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE Presidency Post Master gives notice to-day, that, in consequence of the foreign mail from Burmah being delayed, the mail steamer due to leave on Friday evening, will not leave until Saturday morning. Correspondence will therefore be received up to six a.m. on Saturday morning, and seven a.m., with a late fee.

NOTHING whatever is known in Simla about the reported selection of Lord Spencer or Lord Herschell for the Viceroyalty, and the best authorities there believe that no decision has been made on the subject by the Government at Home.

THE Bank of Madras shares, Rs. 500, have reached the record figure of Rs. 1,000, which seems to indicate the declaration of a record dividend this half year.

THE breach on the Secunderabad-Bezwada branch of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway has been repaired and through traffic between Wady and Godavery Ferry is restored.

THE firm of Messrs. Goldbrough, Mort and Co., of London and Melbourne, which, Reuter tells us, has just failed, was a Limited Liability Company formed in 1881 to amalgamate the businesses of the Australian Agency and Banking Corporation, Limited, and Messrs. R. Goldsbrough and Co., both of Melbourne. In 1888 it took over the business of Messrs. Mort and Co., Limited, of Sydney, when the new sent name was adopted by the Company. Last October it declared a dividend of five per cent. The recent financial collapse in Australia is doubtless the cause of this failure.

THE Principalship of the Mayo School of Art remains unfilled, and the Lahore paper believes the Secretary of State will be asked to find a successor to Mr. J. L. Kipling. Meanwhile, Mr. F. H. Andrews has been appointed to officiate as Principal.

CALCUTTA was visited on Sunday by a whirlwind of small extent but considerable force. Some damage was done on the river, where it seemed to originate. The decks of some small vessels were swept clean and iron stanchions were twisted and bent. A few sheds were uncovered at Howrah. When the disturbance returned, it passed over the High Court. The wind laid flat a row of six big trees in the Esplanade, after which it seems to have expended itself on the maidan.

NON-OFFICIAL opinion in Lower Bengal advocates a Parliamentary regulation laying down the complete independence of the High Court and prescribing the limits of the supervision which the local Government could exercise over its action. The Anglo-Indian Defence Association is reported to have petitioned the Secretary of State against the unwarranted interference of the local Government with the rights and privileges of the High Court, and it is expected that similar petitions will be forwarded to the India Office from native political bodies.

A CONTEMPORARY hears from Tirhoot that Sir Antony MacDonnell, acting under instructions received from the Government of India, proposes to hold a Durbar at some central station in Behar Sir Antony [illegible] coming tour for the purpose of investing Commander of the [illegible] with the insignia of a Knight Many of the planters of Tirhoot will be esteem in which they hold their distinguished [illegible] rade, and it is hoped that the Durbar will not take place until the first of the two indigo manufacturing seasons is over. It is impossible for factories to be left even a day to look after themselves during the actual period of manufacture, but there is a spell of a fortnight or three weeks, between those periods, during which managers and assistants are more at liberty. If a date can be fixed for the ceremony during this spell of leisure, the durbar-hall should should be crowded with Sir William Hudson's friends, and the opportunity might be taken to hold a full parade of the Behar Light Horse, a corps which owes its present high reputation to no one so much as to its indefatigable Commandant.

THERE is no probability now of the Viceroy making a trip to the Moral Range, as the rains have set in thoroughly in the hills. His Excellency may, however, take a short holiday journey into the interior later in the season, when the weather has cleared.

THE Government of India has agreed to a proposal by the Government of Victoria to depute two or three Field Artillery officers of the Colonial Forces to India during the cold season of each year for instruction with field batteries; and the Victorian Government has been informed that, so far as the next cold season is concerned, arrangements can be made to attach these officers to field batteries at Meerut and Lucknow, and to enable them to attend an artillery practice camp, which will be held at *Gurgaon, near Delhi, in December next.*

SURGEON-MAJOR ROBERTSON, who arrived at Gilgit on the 6th instant, after an absence of five months in Chitral, gives a most satisfactory account of the present state of the country visited by his Mission. On his return march he was accorded a warm welcome everywhere by the villagers and chief men, while in Yasin his reception was almost enthusiastic. Before leaving Chitral he marched with Lieutenant Bruce through the Lutkho district and subsequently through the Murikho *ilaka*. The journey over the Shandur Pass was accomplished in a snow-storm, but without any accident. The Governor of Yasin, accompanied by Captain Stewart, Assistant to the British Agent, met the Mission at Chechi.

IN spite of the news that the Siamese have promised to make reparation for the massacre of a French Officer and his escort on the Mekong, apprehensions still exist at Bangkok that further trouble may ensue. The British Consul there has warned British subjects that a blockade is probable, and has advised them to lay in supplies. The Chinese in Bangkok have collected a fortnight's supply of rice. The French seem to consider that war has been declared "unofficially," for they have seized two more islands in the Gulf of Siam, and have fired upon a Siamese boat, which put off from a man-of-war and approached the island of Samit. Admiral Humann is apparently going to Bangkok to deliver an ultimatum.

THE following is the summary of the crop and weather report of the North-West Provinces and Oudh for week ending the 24th June:—Rain has been general during the week, and the mousoons appear to have set in. Agricultural operations are in active progress. Standing crops doing well. Supplies ample, and prices generally steady. Flights of locusts appeared in parts of Benares, Ballia, Cawnpore, Banda, and Almora; but no damage has been reported in any of those districts.

THERE is but little of interest in the report on the administration of the jails in Bengal during 1892, except the large increase in the jail population owing to scarcity that prevailed in a considerable number of districts, with the consequent sickness and mortality, amounting in one wretched jail, that of Naiya Dumka, to the appalling amount of two hundred and twenty-one deaths per mille, of which about a hundred per mile were due to cholera. The jail is, however, a small one, and the percentage which looms so large dwindles into some twenty actual deaths, of which nine were from cholera. Still the percentage of deaths in much larger jails is one which could hardly be intelligible under the more favourable climatic conditions of these Provinces. For the rest both report and review is made up of the usual analysis of statistics connected with clothing, diet, punishments, escapes, and so on, of no conceivable interest to any one but a glutton for this form of amusement. Such data are useful for record and reference and may provide material for the sociologist, but in their crude form are as nearly repulsive as may be. It is, however, interesting to learn that in Bengal there is a Claude Martin Fund for giving relief to destitute prisoners on release, which has proved a help to many anxious to make a fresh start in life. The North-West Provinces are not, therefore, first in moving in this direction, but are following a good lead.

PRINCESS MAY'S wedding dress and those of the bridesmaids are being prepared by Miss Linton, who has made gowns for Princess May and her Royal cousins since they were little girls. The materials are to be exclusively English, and even the trimmings are selected with a view to benefiting British trade as much as possible. The looms at Spitalfields are busily employed on silks and brocades for the trousseau. Lace-makers about Exeter and in Buckinghamshire are producing their filmy fabrics with skilful fingers, the Duchess of Teck having chosen designs and given orders. West of England serges and woollens are also requisitioned, nor are Irish poplins and even friezes ignored. Linens from Belfast, and lace from Limerick, are included in the orders issued. Even far Shetland feels the wave that has broken over Great Britain, giving an impetus to trade which was badly needed. The stohy Island of Harris supplies a blue tweed for the Princess's wear, and Ross-shire has also produced two at least of the trousseau dresses. Straw from Luton, ribbons from Coventry, and embroideries from the skilful cottage workers in the North of Ireland are all being collected and wrought up into fashionable wear. It is hoped that the example thus set of encouraging British trade may possibly be followed by English ladies in general. The going-away dress to be worn by Princess May on starting on her honeymoon is being made by Redfern, of Conduit-street. The material is Irish poplin in a very soft and mellow tone of ivory white. The dress and cape will be richly ornamented with gold braid in an effective design.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* explains the present position of German political parties in view of the impending elections to the Reichstag. It is pointed out that by the split in the Catholic centre General von Caprivi has obtained without effort what Prince Bismarck tried to accomplish for twenty years. The correspondent considers that the return of a majority in favour of the Army Bill may now be regarded as certain.

HERR EUGEN WOLFF, the special correspondent of the Berlin *Tageblatt*, who is now staying at Kampala in Uganda, sends to his paper an account of the situation there. Herr Wolff is endeavouring to make an inquiry into the quarrels between the Catholics and the Protestants. He says it is very difficult to obtain a clear idea of the real state of affairs, as the spokesmen of the two parties, though clever, are abominable liars. The one fact is certain, he says—namely, that the country of Uganda is unjustly divided between the Catholics, Protestants, and Mahomedans, the latter having been brought into the country by Captain Lugard. The Catholics have had the Buddu territories allotted to them, which are far too small for their great numbers. Besides this there are great marshes there causing fevers. On the other hand, the Protestants are not numerous enough to cultivate all the territory which they have occupied since the war with the Catholics; so that vast districts which were formerly very fertile are now nothing but deserts. Herr Wolff hopes that Captain Macdonald, the Special Commissioner of the British Government, who is now in Uganda, will alter this. Herr Wolf then describes the reburial of the exhumed remains of Bishop Hannington, who, as is known, was murdered by order of King Mwanga. Mwanga was present at the funeral service, and Bishop Tucker said at the grave that all was now forgotten and forgiven. Mwanga was not much moved—on the contrary, he and his suite laughed when the gravedigger carrying the small box with the remains accidentally fell into the grave.

Dr. Abram S. Isaacs, Professor of German and Hebrew in the University of the City of New York, will issue in a few days a collection of "Stories from the [illegible] Dictated to "My Alma Mater." In an introduction Dr. [illegible] says:—"The rabbis, whose sayings are recorded in the [illegible] and Midrash—writing that stretch over about 1,000 years—are admirable story-tellers. They were fond of the parable, the anecdote, the apt illustration, and their legends that have been transmitted to us, all aglow with the light and life of the Orient, possess perennial charm. The common impression that they were rabbinical dry-dusts—mere dreamers, always buried in wearisome disputations, abstruse pedants, dwelling in a solitary world of their own—is wholly unjust. They were more than scholastics—they were men; and their cheerful humour [illegible] character. Their [illegible] was rather sombre—temple and nationality destroyed, a succession of foreign taskmasters, a series of wars and persecutions that would have annihilated any other race. But if the Roman drove his ploughshare over the site of Judea's capital, the Hebrew spirit refused to submit to the yoke of any conqueror. In the storm and stress of centuries the rabbis preserved a certain buoyancy and even temper, which sprang from the fulness and sunniness of their faith. They thought and studied and debated; they worked and dreamt and cherished hope."

SCARLET fever maintains its high incidence, to judge by the returns for the week ended May 13 from the large cities and towns in England. Some 1,500 cases were reported, London contributing rather more than a third. Next in order came Liverpool, Leicester, West Ham, Manchester, and *Sheffield. Diphtheria showed some* decrease in its totality, but the metropolitan proportion was increased to about three-fifths, and the mortality (68) was the highest on record. Manchester and Cardiff supplied the next largest number of cases to London. Enteric fever showed a diminution, less than a third being contributed by London. The number of fever and diphtheria cases under treatment in the London hospitals showed a marked increase during the week, now numbering close on 2,300, or more than 200 more than the average of the previous three weeks. From the country comes news of the outbreak of enteric fever at Moira, in Leicestershire and of the extensive prevalence of scarlet fever at Wyke Regis, in Dorset.

ALL the conditions have now been settled, says a Vienna correspondent, for the bicycle race between Berlin and Vienna. All German and Austrian bicyclists, except professionals, may enter. All the competitors start from Vienna on Thursday, the 29th, at six in the morning. The results of the bicyclist competitions to Trieste last year are the bases upon which the possibilities of this new competition are calculated. The distance of 370 miles between Berlin and Vienna accomplished by Count Starhemberg and his horse in seventy-one hours case according to these calculations, be done by a man on a bicycle in thirty-five hours. The road to be followed has been fixed in advance. There are to be thirty prizes paid for out of the entrance fees of the competitors, and some free gifts. All those who accomplish the distance in 35 hours are to receive a record medal. Those who do the journey on the same machine will receive an extra prize. Some of the English manufacturers have sent the Committee a number of first-rate machines, which are to be placed at the disposal of such bicyclists as have already given proofs of excellence. Of course with the names of the winners the names of the makers of each machine will be published. The bicyclists will be checked on the road by committees placed at every fifty or a hundred kilometres.

SCHNEIDEMUHL, a town in the Province of Posen, is disturbed, a Berlin correspondent says, by a remarkable inundation. At the corner of one of the streets there stood a pump which yielded bad water. Last autumn it was removed, and borings for an artesian well were begun. About a week before Easter a spring was reached, but the water which gushed forth was thick and impure. When a depth of two hundred feet had been sounded, an immense volume of water flowed, and ran down the street to the Knedow rivulet. The water was allowed to flow for weeks in the hope that it would become clear. But about a week ago great cracks became visible in the neighbouring houses. Attempts were now made to stop up the spring. The conduit pipe had been removed long since. But the water still gushed forth. Great cartloads of sand and stones were thrown in, but the water penetrated everything. The work goes on day and night, experts from Berlin, Danzig, and Konigsberg have been summoned, but nobody can do anything. The houses round about are more and more endangered, and the pavement has begun to get loose. On the 2nd instant the alarm bell was heard calling the firemen. The water had forced for itself another passage, and no longer flowed down the gutter, but invaded the cellars of the houses. The water of the great lake near Neustettin has since then sunk many feet. The number of houses threatened is twelve, and the occupants have all had to leave.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION AND LORD HERSCHELL'S COMMITTEE.

THE "Subodha Patrika" states: After all; we are very near the time when the recommendations of Lord Herschell's committee will see the light. The length of time which the deliberations of the Committee have taken and the secrecy of their proceedings are only likely to intensify the feeling of disappointment when the hour of revelation approaches. The subject is one which hardly admits of a solution likely to satisfy all parties. And there is no doubt wisdom in the strict secrecy with which the remedies to be adopted are being concerted. But the long waiting and the expectations raised increase the chances of dissatisfaction with them when announced.

THE "Gujerat Mitra" observes; It appears, we are quite nearing the time of the announcement of the views of the Government of India about the recommendations of the Herschell Committee. The Home authorities discussed Lord Lansdowne's reply in a special Cabinet Council the other day, and telegraphed their decision to the Viceroy, who is expected to summon his council forthwith. The announcement of this impatiently expected view will take place simultaneously in England and India. Whatever the announcement, and whenever it comes off, this much at least is almost authentically believed that the mints will be closed to private coinage, or at least prohibitive duties will be levied on seigniorage.

THE "Rast Goftar" discourses: The Herschell Committee's report has at last been submitted, and the fateful document is the subject of the active deliberations of the Government of India. No report was ever awaited with a tithe of the interest which is felt both in India and England for that of Lord Herschell's Committee; nor did any other document of the kind exercise to such an extent the speculative ingenuity of journalistic scribes. The Committee have been singularly true to their instruction to conduct their deliberations with closed doors, and although there have been speculations enough, no one has yet pretended to penetrate the secrecy and draw the veil from it. Members of Parliament have sought, from time to time, by adroit questioning to catch just a glimpse of the report, if they can, but their curiosity has remained unsatisfied. It is well that the strictest silence has been maintained, because premature disclosures would have unsettled the market, and only profited a few enterprising speculators. However, the telegrams which have appeared in the papers this week have made a few points pretty clear. It appears that the Committee have been unanimous in their recommendations, and it is also most probable that the Home and Indian Governments are in agreement as to the steps that should be taken. That the report will not be shelved, but that immediate action will be taken on it, is clear from the announcement that Lord Lansdowne is going to summon his Council presently. It is generally believed that the principal recommendations of the Committee are the closing mints to silver coinage, and the levy of import duty on silver, and that they will both, certainly the first one, will be accepted by Government. The very rumour of these proposals has had its effect in raising the value of silver, and their advocates behold in this a confirmation of their opinion that, if they are adopted, they will assist in the upward tendency of the white metal, and be a relief to the Indian Government and their European employes who have to suffer heavily on account of their home remittances to their families. The partisans, on the other hand, of the "laissez-faire" policy consider that the laws which regulate the price of silver in relation to gold are beyond the powers of Government to mend, and that any tinkering with the operation of those laws will launch the country into deeper calamity than it has yet been its fate to witness. If wishes alone had anything to do in the matter, we should pray that the remedies will not prove fallacious and deceptive, but that they will succeed in accomplishing the end in view.

Says the "Bombay Samachar": The Herschell Committee have after all disappointed the natives of this country. The efficiency and foresight of the members of the Committee enabled the natives of India to believe that their action would cause the Government to adopt a safe measure; but their best expectations in that direction have been dashed to the ground. The Committee seems to have espoused the cause of the selfish Anglo-Indian officials and merchants, and the Government of India, who support them in matters of currency. The proposals made by Mr. Mackay of Calcutta and the Association established by him in the matter of gold currency, are [illegible] to have been adopted by the Committee, and the Government of England and India have secretly been adopting measures to carry out those proposals. They have not only resolved upon carrying out the proposals, but they have already passed an Act at the meeting of the Legislative Council in the course of one sitting alone. The Act has already come into force and the Indian Mints have been closed. The fact that the Bombay Mint has refused to coin [illegible] since the Act has been in force, shows that the Act is now in force. The proposed change in the currency would be disadvantageous only to the native public, especially on agriculturists and those who carry on trade with China. This is yet another instance of how the interests of India are sacrificed to those of England. The only measure the Government ought to have resorted to under the present circumstances, was to have adopted double currency in conjunction with other European States. But the native public of India is not strong enough to compel the British Government to adopt such a measure, and as a weak nation they must bear the loss.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed" writes:—There has been a panic among money-lenders, bankers, and merchants of the city in consequence of the local Mint having refused to receive silver from the Hongkong Bank until further orders from Government. The result of it was that the whole of the trade of the city was at a standstill, and everybody is anxious to know what will be the effect of the closing of the Mints in the future. We fail to understand that if the silver received by the last mail, and a further quantity of the same metal shortly to be expected *was not made use of, what would be the state of the* trade for want of proper facilities for money? This is said to be the first step of the Herschell's Committee, and the commercial circles of this city decline to believe in the wisdom of Government in creating such a panic. The Government have apparently broken the promise which they had given, that they would give sufficient time and warning to the tradesmen and merchants before they took any permanent steps in the matter of the currency question. The Government have not evidently taken into consideration the fact that by the curtailment of silver, there will be a heavy deficit in the duty on opium. Again, it is not possible that America would sit quiet over this strong measure adopted by Government. The Americans would impose a prohibitive duty on articless exported from this country involving a heavy loss to the trade. It is very satisfactory, on the other hand, to observe that Government propose to fix the rate of exchange.

The "Akhbar-e-Soudagar" writes:—The final decision of the Herschell committee has caused disappointment among the natives of India, and it is apprehended that it will have a disastrous [illegible] the trade with foreign countries. While the vexed question of the currency was referred to the Herschell committee, the merchants, bankers, and those who conduct the various industries of this country, fully expected that the committee would come to a decision which would be beneficial to the trade of India; but their expectations have in no way been realised. It is apparent that the views put forward by the Calcutta Currency Association and the official class of Anglo-Indians, have been echoed by the Herschell committee. The bankers of this country find themselves in a very awkward position in consequence of His Excellency the Viceroy having passed the Act at a meeting of the Council convened at a short notice, and ordered the stoppage of free coinage at the Mints in Calcutta and Bombay. The Act has been put into force without giving any opportunity to the members of the Council, who were not present at Simla, to state their views on such an important matter, which affects the welfare of the whole of India and its teeming millions. The Viceroy seems to have first consulted the interests of foreign bankers and merchants rather than those of the country over which he rules. A very large quantity of silver is now in the hands of bankers, and there is also a large quantity already on its way to the city from different parts of the empire; and it is a pity that the Government should, at a single sitting of the Council, resolve to close the Mints against the coinage of silver, and thus put the merchants and tradesmen of this country to heavy losses. The only remedy open to Government is to allow the coinage of silver now in the hands of merchants and bankers, and that which is on its way to this country, or to purchase the entire quantity at cost price.

A VERY comprehensive work on Russian Industries, says an Odessa correspondent, is being prepared by the Department for the Promotion of Russian Commerce and Manufactures for the Chicago Exhibition. This compilation, which is now nearly completed, will be issued in three volumes, and will deal with all manner of economic and industrial subjects. Special chapters are devoted to political economy, geographical and statistical data, climate, soil, systems of cultivation, and the grain industry, edited by Professor Mendeleieff. The third volume, edited by M. A. Koeppen, deals with minerals and mining engineering. The whole work will also appear in English, a careful excellent translation being made by Mr. G. Crawford, American Consul-General at St. Petersburg. Mr. Crawford will be remembered for his translation of the Finnish epic "Kalewala."

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HUMOURS OF INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

To any one who is obliged to be constantly on the move, whether on duty or mere pleasure, the journey by rail in this country is generally very monotonous. One gets so accustomed to see the streams of native third-class passengers rushing headlong to be locked up like criminals in cages, and packed like sardines; the yelling and shouting of all and sundry without any apparent reason, and so on, that after a while it all begins to pall on one, and you wish heartily that you were at the end of your journey. During the course of my travels on Indian railways, extending over many years, the tedium of the journey has occasionally been enlivened by passengers attempting to "do," the Railway, and escape the payment of what, in the end, was after all a mere trifle, thereby affording a vast amount of amusement to other travellers.

I was travelling up from Calcutta to Umballa some years ago, at the season when the Government of India flits to Simla for the summer, and in the compartment adjoining mine were a middle-aged lady and a young lady who appeared to be about sixteen years of age. The latter was dressed, in what appeared to me, an unusually short frock for one of her age. At the Allahabad station the two ladies got out for refreshments, and it being a station where tickets are checked, a young ticket collector came up and asked the elder lady for her ticket. After considerable searching a whole and half

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Oscar Wilde's dramatic works are being collected and edited for publication by Messrs. Mathews and Lane. The first volume, "Lady Windermere's Fan," produced at the St. James's Theatre by Mr. George Alexander, will be issued next month. Mr. C. H. Shannon has designed a separate title-page and cover for each of the plays, the edition of which will be limited. "A Woman of No Importance" will be among the early volumes.

The next volumes of the collected works of the late Sir Richard Burton, will be out early next month, and will prove exceptionally appropriate at this moment, as they will contain the "Mission to the King of Dahomey," which when it first appeared aroused a great deal of interest. Sir Richard Burton's adventures in the kingdom of the lately deposed monarch were very extraordinary and exciting, and the work will be an almost exact reprint, with the exception of a few later corrections by the author.

A Naval Literature Society is about to be formed for the publication of rare or unedited works relating to the Navy. Vast masses of material exist in the Admiralty, the Record Office, and elsewhere, which are expected when examined to throw great light upon the naval affairs of England in the long ago. It is proposed to call the new body the Monson Society, from some all-but-forgotten circumstance. This question will probably be fought out at the Royal United Service Institution, when Rear-Admiral Bridge, Director of Naval Intelligence, will take the chair at half-past three p.m., and when all who are interested in the subject are invited to attend.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree's lectures at the Royal Institution on "The Imaginative Faculty" will be issued in book form in a few days by Messrs. Elkin Mathew and John Lane. It is to contain as frontispiece a portrait of the actor, from a drawing by the Marchioness of Granby, never before published.

The "Dictionary of Birds," by Professor Alfred Newton, assisted by Hans Gadow, with contribution from Mr. Richards Lydekker, Mr. Charles S Roy, and Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, which Messrs. Black have had in preparation for a long time, will be published in four parts, the first being issued in a few days and the others appearing at intervals of a month. The dictionary is based on a series of articles contributed by Professor Newton to the ninth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. With the last part will be given an introduction, containing an account of the rise and progress of ornithology from the earliest periods. The price of the four books bound in thick paper boards with leather backs, is 7s. 6d. each.

A Life of the Rev. Rodolph Suffield, at one time well known among Roman Catholics, will be published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate in the course of a few weeks. On the promulgation of the decree of Papal Infallibility in 1870 Mr. Suffield left the Church and joined the Unitarian ministry, in which he continued till his death in 1891. The story is told by an old friend who was intimate with him both as a Dominican and a minister; but the account of the mental trials which led to his change of faith is given for the most part in his own words, by means of correspondence chiefly with Dr. Martineau, which has been put at the writer's disposal.

A number of essays by Mr. Henry James have been collected and will be published shortly by Messrs. Osgood and McIlvaine, with the title, "Essays in London and Elsewhere." The papers are on "London," "J. R. Lowell," "Frances Anne Kemble," "Gustave Flaubert," "Pierre Loti," "The Journal of the Brothers de Goncourt," "Browning in Westminster Abbey," "Henrik Ibsen," "Mrs. Humphry Ward," "Criticism," and "An Animated Conversation." In the preface the author states that the last-mentioned was written with a certain reference to the admirable illustrations by Mr. Pennell, with which, on its original appearance in the "Century," it was accompanied. When the notice of Pierre Loti and that of M.M. de Goncourt were first published in the "Fortnightly Review," the latest volumes of the authors had not appeared.

A well-known West-end bookseller writes to us as follows:—"Your advertising columns daily announce numerous publications which the publishers are good enough to state as "Just Ready" or "Ready this day," when they are nothing of the sort. May I take advantage of your Columns to point out to publishers that they do the bookseller a serious injury by such a misleading statement. The books are frequently not ready for delivery to the booksellers for weeks after an announcement of this sort and the annoyance to the bookseller caused by the indignation of the customer who is inclined to believe the advertisement rather than the bookseller, is more than can be borne. I have repeatedly drawn the attention of individual publishers to this matter, but without success, in inducing them to amend their ways in this respect; but probably a public complaint may have a better effect. It must be a very easy matter for any publisher to indicate the precise day of publication of a new book, and if he is unable to do that, let him make a wider statement and announce it as 'In the Press.'"

A new publication by Messrs. Black, will doubtless attract attention. Of the thousands who visit Abbotsford every year there are many who would wish to possess a suitable and enduring memento of the objects of interest connected with Sir Walter Scott and his works, gathered around him during his lifetime. A volume, entitled "Abbotsford and its Treasures," illustrated by a series of twenty-five plates in colours, and an etched frontispiece drawn by Mr. William Gibb, together with an introduction and descriptive notes by the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott, designed to meet this want, will be published shortly. The work will be issued in one volume, royal quarto, and there will also be a limited de luxe edition on larger paper, with plates on Japanese paper, and letter-press on hand-made paper.

Mr. F. C. Selous has completed the story of his African adventures and the manuscript is now in the printers' hands. The author has returned to London, but his stay will be only a short one, as he purposes visiting Scotland next month. The book will be fully illustrated, and will probably be published by Messrs. Rowland Ward in September. Mr. Selous starts on his American lecturing tour in December.

Sir Stephen de Vere has translated the odes and epodes of Horace, and the work will be issued by Messrs. George Bell and Sons. Eighty-seven of the 121 odes have been done into English, the reason for the absence of the remainder being that Sir Stephen has only translated "those unquestionably worthy of the great poet." Some, he says, have been chosen for their poetic merit; some as portraying the manners of the time; some for their vivid and truthful descriptions of scenery; many for the moral lessons inculcated by them; most, that the character of Horace might be better known from his own lips. Those that could contribute neither instruction nor delight to the reader, and nothing to the credit of the author, have been omitted, and a few are passed over as being repetitions, and others because "they are stained by the debased condition of social life in Rome." There will be twenty-five copies on Japanese vellum (price one guinea), the ordinary publication being issued at 7s. 6d.

We quote the following from an American magazine:—Bernard Quaritch's antiquated hat is a favourite theme with London and other booksmen. A committee of the Grolier Club once made a marvellous collection of newspaper clippings about it, and a member of the Société des Bibliophiles Contemporains wrote a tragedy which was a parody of Æschylus. In this Tragedy, Power and Force and the god Hephaistos nail the hat to a mountain, hanging head, like the Phaëton the sunset and Piccadilly in rocks. Dionysius, Jr., and Herakles try to console the hat; but less fortunate than Prometheus, the hat knows it is for ever nailed, and not to be rescued by Herakles. However, "tout passe," "tout casse," "tout lasse," as Dumas said, for Mr. Quaritch has bought a new hat, and a journal of London announces that the epic hat is enshrined in glass in the bibliopoles drawing room.

Mr. David Nutt is preparing five books for publication during the next few days.—"On English Lagoons," by P. H. Emerson; a collection of poems by Charles Sayle, entitled "Musæ Consolatrix"; a reprint of John Nyren's classic, "The Young Cricketers Tutor," with an introduction by Mr. Charles Whibley; an anthology of poems about dogs from the fourteenth century to the present day, "The Dog in British Poetry," edited by R. Maynard Leonard; and Mr. R. B. Mansfield's account of "School Life at Winchester College, or Reminiscences of a Junior prior to 1836," the volume being written for the octocentenary of the famous school.

The next volume of the series of University Extension Manuals which Mr. Murray is publishing, edited by Professor Knight, of St. Andrews, is Mr. William Renton's "Outlines of English Literature." The following are in course of preparation:—"Comparative Religion" (Professor Allan Menzies,) "The English Novel, from its origin to Sir W. Scott" (Professor Raleigh,) "A Historical Sketch of Psychology" (Professor Andrew Seth,) "The Jacobean Poets," (Mr. Edmund Gosse,) "The English Poets, from Blake to Tennyson," (Rev. Stopford A. Brooke) "The History of Astronomy" (Mr. Arthur Berry,) "Shakespeare and his Predecessors in the English Drama" (Mr. F. S. Boas,) "Latin Literature" (Mr. J. W. Mackail,) and "A History of Education" (Principal James Donaldson, of St. Andrews). Mr. Frothers, "Life of Dean Stanley," and "The Life of Professor Owen," by his grandson, the Rev. Richard Owen, will both be published shortly.

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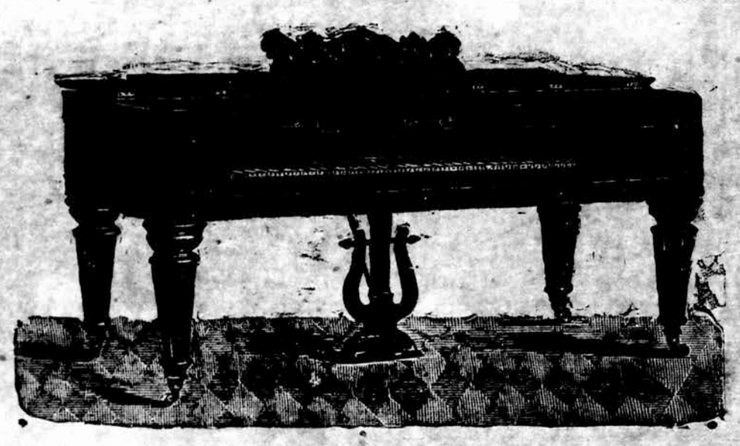

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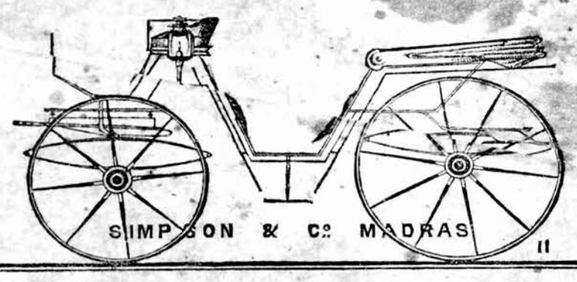

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